FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 205 *21 October 1980*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Conference Ends AA 1
Kania Meeting With Ministers AA 1
Chnoupek Departure Comments AA 1
Communique Issued [cross-reference] AA 2
Doynov Addresses CEMA Conference in Sofia [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 14 Oct] AA 2

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Reportage, Comment Continues on Madrid CSCE Meeting BB 1
GDR Proposals BB 1
Criticism of U.S. Delegate [Rovensky in RUDE PRAVO 11 Oct] BB 1
Bulgarian Delegate Makes Statement at Vienna MBFR Talks BB 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 17 Oct]

BULGARIA

Zhivkov, Todorov Greet USSR Counterparts on Soyuz Success C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Oct]
Zhivkov Greets DPRK Leader Kim Il-song on Party Congress C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 10 Oct]
Leaders Congratulate PDRY Leader on National Day [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 14 Oct] C 2
Economic Delegation Returns From SFRY 20 October C 2
Mexican Deputy Foreign Minister on Visit C 3
Nigerian Commerce Minister Comments on Visit [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 14 Oct] C 3
Foreign Minister Mladenov Returns From Warsaw 20 October C 3
Doynov-Led BCP Delegation Attending Longo Funeral Returns C 4
Briefs: Science Seminar With U.S.; Doynov in Varna; Dzhurov at Air Force Celebration; New Ambassador to Portugal C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Slovak Paper Criticizes West, Eurocommunists on Poland D 1
[Lorincz in Bratislava PRAVDA 17 Oct]
RUDE PRAVO Continues Reportage on Polish Situation D 3
Meeting Marks Polish Army Anniversary in Prague [RUDE PRAVO 11 Oct] D 4
Foreign Minister Chnoupek Returns From Warsaw Pact Meeting D 4
CPCZ's Jakes Receives Soviet Forestry Official D 4
CPCZ Greets Yemeni Socialist Party Congress [RUDE PRAVO 11 Oct] D 5
Premier Strougal Leaves on Official Visit to Greece D 5
Athens Reportage [cross-reference] D 5
Predeparture Interview [Athens MESIMVRINI 18 Oct] D 6
North Bohemian Miner Discusses Equipment Shortcomings D 9
CPCZ Regional Committee Debates South Bohemian Conditions D 9

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Praises Honecker Gera Speech E 1
Streletz Receives Finnish Defense Delegation E 2
DPA Notes Country's Foreign Trade Difficulties E 2
DPA: W. Berlin Senat Expected To Subsidize Rail Service E 3
Hostile Activity Emanating From West Berlin Protested E 3
SEW To Convene Congress 15-17 May E 3
Deputy Defense Minister Addresses Military Graduates E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11-12 Oct]

Political Civil Defense Cadres Meet in Berlin E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Oct]
Opening of International Congress in Berlin Reported E 4

HUNGARY

Brief Work Stoppages Reported at 'Few' Plants F 1
Kadar Addresses 26 September National Assembly Session [NEPSZABADSAG 27 Sep] F 2
Lazar Closing Speech F 16
Further Reportage on Trade Union Congress October Meetings F 18
Foreign Minister Puja Returns From New York F 19
Parliamentary Delegation Returns From Bulgaria F 19
CPCZ Delegation Leaves Budapest for Home F 19
Correction to Trade Union Secretary, Labor Minister Interview F 19

POLAND

Workers Ignore Solidarity Union Leader, Call for New Strike G 1
Walesa at Meetings G 1
AFP on Strike Call G 1
Railroad Workers Break Off Talks With Government Commission G 2
Gorzow Factory Workers Decide Against Strike G 3
Talks Resume Between Construction Ministry, Union in Gdansk G 3
Commentary Views Delay in Registration of Solidarity Union G 3
Kopec Chairs Conference on Shorter Working Week G 5
Report on Supplies of Food, Raw Materials From USSR G 5
Commerce, Cooperative Trade Union Begins Congress G 5
Creative Associations Committee Holds Press Conference G 5
LE MONDE Views 'Confusion' in State-Trade Union Relations [19-20 Oct] G 6
Economic Society Discusses Economic Reform G 8
Deputy Minister on Crop Situation, 'Peasant Farmers Strike' G 8
Agriculture Minister Comments on Farming Policy [PERSPEKTYWY] G 9
Gierek Released From Hospital, Begins Rehabilitation G 10
Kania Responds to Complaints of Foundry Party Members G 10
[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Oct]
Kania Addresses Socialist Youth Aktivs [TRYBUNA LUDU 14 Oct] G 16
Pinkowski Meets With Officials on License Policy G 17
Activity of State Prices Commission Outlined G 17

ROMANIA

Ceausescu To Pay State Visit to Norway 13-15 November H 1
Ceausescu Greets PDRY President on National Day [SCINTEIA 14 Oct] H 1
Ceausescu Receives New Belgian Ambassador H 1
Foreign Trade Minister Burtica Meets With Danish Delegation H 2
RCP Secretary Coman Receives Palestinian Official H 2
RCP Secretary Cazacu Receives as-Sa'iqah Secretary General H 2
Grand National Assembly Sessions Adopt Draft Bills H 2
Further Proceedings H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Vrhovec, SRV Foreign Minister Hold Talks I 1
Grlickov Offers Condolences on Longo Death I 1
Doronjski Leads Delegation to Longo Funeral in Rome I 1
LCY Central Committee Marks Party Conference Anniversary I 1
Doronjski Address I 3
Mojsov Elected Presidium President I 11
Mojsov Biography I 11
Problem of Noneconomic Investments Discussed I 12
Montenegro Party Committee Discusses Economy I 13
Shortages Expected in Energy Supply for Winter [BORBA 14 Oct] I 14

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE ENDS

LD201250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] The meeting of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers held in Warsaw ended today. The meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee, attended by the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary and the USSR, examined problems connected with the preparations for the meeting in Madrid of representatives of participant countries of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and matters pertaining to the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today received the ministers taking part in the session of the committee of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers.

Kania Meeting With Ministers

LD211010 Warsaw PAP in English 0205 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (PAP)--The PUWP CC first secretary Stanislaw Kania received here today the ministers who participated in the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty. The meeting passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Information about the course and results of the committee's session was presented on behalf of all the participants in the debates by member of the CPSU CC Political Bureau, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrei Gromyko. He cordially thanked Stanislaw Kania for the contribution that Poland made to the organization and preparation of the committee's work, and for hospitality.

Stanislaw Kania highly appraised the results of the committee's session and stressed the importance of the discussed issues for the consolidation of peace and security in Europe. He emphasized that Poland attached cardinal importance to the close cooperation of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty on the international arena. The cooperation of our allied states of socialist community assumes particular significance in the current complicated international situation and in light of the approaching meeting in Madrid, which ought to serve the cause of political and military detente on the European Continent, he said.

Chnoupek Departure Comments

LD202326 Prague CTK in English 2006 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left here Monday after attending a session of the committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states' foreign ministers.

In an interview to CTK before his departure Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that the socialist countries again proved at the Warsaw session their irreversible resolution to intensify their efforts in promoting detente, strengthening international security and wide cooperation between all states.

The minister pointed to the Warsaw Treaty countries' identical evaluation of the present international situation, which has become rather complicated due to the continuing activation of the most reactionary imperialist and hegemonist forces, and stressed the session's conclusion that a return to the cold war period is completely unacceptable, that the imperative order of the present is to offensively overcome all the old and new barriers obstructing the policy of detente.

The main point of the session's agenda was a discussion of problems connected with the preparation of the Madrid meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories, and with the calling of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, Bohuslav Chnoupek said, adding that the Warsaw Treaty reflected in the implementation of all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act--this was clearly stressed at the Warsaw session.

Success of the forthcoming forum in Madrid will directly depend on the political will of all its participants, all without any exception, the minister stressed, to create a constructive atmosphere of cooperation in the interest of reaching an agreement. "As for us, the Warsaw Treaty states, we have this will," Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

The socialist states reaffirmed at the session their unswerving resolution to extend detente to the military sphere, the minister said, and recalled their proposal that a wide mandate be approved at the Madrid meeting for an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament, and that its place, date and program be decided on.

As was embedded in the final communique on the committee's session, the Warsaw Treaty states are in favour of holding this conference in stages, with the first stage being devoted to a discussion and approval of measures towards strengthening confidence between participating states. The next conference should then concentrate on immediate steps leading to disarmament, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

Communique Issued

For a TASS report on the communique issued at the conclusion of the Warsaw Pact Committee of Foreign Ministers Session held in Warsaw 19-20 October 1980, see the Communist Relations section of the 21 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

DOYNOV ADDRESSES CEMA CONFERENCE IN SOFIA

AU162150 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] The problems of applying marketing principles in socialist enterprises was discussed yesterday at a scientific-practical conference held in Sofia. Experts from CEMA member-countries attended this conference.

The conference was opened by Prof Atanas Lyutov, chief director of the scientific center on domestic trade, services, local industry and tourism.

In an introductory address Ognyan Doynov, BCP Centeral Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Industrial Economic Association, pointed out that under conditions of increased responsibilities of economic enterprises under the new economic mechanism, the role of marketing is being enhanced as well. This question is of great importance for conditions involving great ability to compete on foreign markets, as well as in connection with improving the efficiency of foreign trade activities. Therefore it is necessary to seek new contemporary forms and methods of a wider application of marketing, and for improving scientific research and analysis in this sector.

The reports read and discussions held at the conference were devoted to subjects as marketing in foreign trade under the conditions of the new economic mechanisms, problems of using marketing under the conditions of planned economy, market research and socialist integration, as well as subjects pertaining to marketing in the Bulgarian machine building industry, and others.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT CONTINUE ON MADRID CSCE MEETING

GDR Proposals

LD171234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2003 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Madrid, 16 Oct (ADN)--In the deliberations of the 35 signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act in Madrid, the GDR on Thursday reiterated its call for businesslike negotiations. In connection with the discussion about the working program proposed by the GDR for the forthcoming Madrid meeting the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Ingo Oeser, said that the GDR could accept the Spanish proposal for the meeting to be concluded by 5 March 1981 at the latest.

Proposals from the CSSR and the GDR envisage that from the opening of the Madrid meeting on 11 November up to the break in December the exchange of views and the examination of proposals should take place. When the meeting is resumed in 1981 the editing of the meeting's final document, that is the notation of concrete results, should start.

Criticism of U.S. Delegate

AU140807 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 80 p 7

[Report by Dusan Rovensky, RUDE PRAVO special correspondent in Madrid: "What Mr (Olivier) Revealed; How They Want To Misuse the Meeting"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] MR (SPENCER OLIVIER) IS A COUNSELLOR ATTACHED TO THE U.S. DELEGATION ATTENDING THE PREPARATORY TALKS FOR THE MADRID MEETING. IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SPANISH NEWSPAPER EL PAIS, HE WAS SURPRISINGLY FRANK AND TOLD MANY THINGS ABOUT THE WAY THE UNITED STATES AND SOME OF ITS NATO ALLIES WANT TO PRACTICALLY PREVENT THE MADRID MEETING FROM BEING HELD IN A CONSTRUCTIVE ATMOSPHERE. "IF THE SOVIET UNION WILL NOT ACCEPT THE MEETING'S AGENDA (CORRESPONDING TO THE U.S. NOTION AND MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO INTERFERE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER COUNTRIES--AUTHOR), THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE MADRID CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE MIGHT BE POSTPONED."

Yes, this is literally what Mr (Olivier) said. It is quite clear. Should the American plans at the preparatory negotiations in Madrid not succeed, the U.S. delegation is prepared to break up the meeting.

Other statements of the American diplomat are also remarkable. If, allegedly, the Western countries do not have the opportunity to "apply the necessary mechanisms," the Madrid meeting should be postponed to a later date. It is, of course, necessary to explain to the reader who is not experienced in the roundabout talk of the American delegate, what these "necessary mechanisms" are. They are nothing less than an agenda of the Madrid meeting that would enable the United States and its allies to exert pressure on the socialist countries, to again bring forth the disruptive tactics employed at the Belgrade meeting 3 years ago.

The United States is also prepared to wreck the negotiations on the most delicate issue of the present time, an issue without which one cannot talk about European security--the reduction of military tension; after all, Mr (Olivier) said it quite openly. There is, allegedly, a "small hope of achieving something more concrete and more important" in this sphere. And the proposal of the socialist countries that Madrid say a positive word on the convocation of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe? This, according to the American diplomat is "just Soviet propaganda without real content." This is really an instructive statement. After all, even a number of Western countries--let us recall their reaction to the proposals of the Warsaw Pact--are of the opinion that this conference should be held and that it could yield a number of positive results.

As can be seen, Mr (Olivier) has different views. They are, understandably, not just his views. He faithfully conveys the position of the White House and also of the Department of State. Also among its representatives, as in the White House, are people who would love to bury the Madrid negotiations. Therefore they literally could not care less in what atmosphere the meeting would be held, whether constructive or not. This is what Mr (Olivier) told the Spanish newspaper EL PAIS: "IT DOES NOT INTEREST ME WHETHER THERE WILL BE A CONFRONTATION, OR THE POSSIBILITY THAT TENSION IN EUROPE WILL INCREASE." This is how cynically the No 2 man of the American delegation speaks about the prospects of negotiations which could and should play an important role as regards improving the international climate.

After all, it is not at all surprising that Mr (Olivier) talks like this. The White House picked him for the delegation because of his "qualifications."

As a matter of fact, he is, among other things, also a secretary of the infamous committee of American Congress that is headed by Congressman Fascell. The task of this committee is to "supervise" compliance with the Final Act. Understandably, this means not in the United States where human rights are being systematically violated, but in the socialist countries.

I saw that committee in action in Belgrade 3 years ago. It arrived to poison [zakalit] the atmosphere, and arrived with "facts" that clearly showed what Congressman Fascell and his people were after. Instead of objective realities that would demonstrate how the socialist countries are complying with the Final Act, it submitted a summary of slanders willingly supplied by emigrants. At that time the appearance of the committee really aggravated the atmosphere. Mr (Olivier) acquitted himself well and was promoted. He sits in the American delegation now.

Anyway, the course of the Madrid negotiations shows that the United States and some other NATO countries are doing all they can not only to protract, but even to break up the preparatory talks. In the second half of the week they succeeded. Plenary sessions had to be interrupted, only contacts and unofficial talks continue. All this makes the situation very difficult and aggravates the atmosphere, and not only in the negotiating halls here in Madrid.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE MAKES STATEMENT AT VIENNA MBFR TALKS

AU201734 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Oct 80 p 7

[Report by correspondent Ivan Petrov, written specially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO, on a statement by Lyubomir Shopov, Bulgarian delegate to the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, on 16 October 1980]

[Text] The regular, closed plenary session of the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held on 16 October 1980. At this session Lyubomir Shopov, delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, took the floor.

At the press conference which took place following the session it was explained that in his statement the Bulgarian delegate confirmed the consistent policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Together with the other Warsaw Pact member-countries, our country is consistently struggling for peace and detente, which is in accord with the interests of all peoples, not only in Europe, but throughout the world. This is also proved by the decisions of the World Parliament for Peace held in Sofia in September 1980, decisions which directly pertain not only to the global questions of disarmament, but also to the problems of the Vienna negotiations.

Regardless of the sincere wish of the socialist countries and of the entire European and world public for concrete results from these negotiations, they are in stagnation. What is the reason for this? Lyubomir Shopov reportedly pointed out in his statement that in reply to a number of concrete measures of compromise made by the socialist states participating in the negotiations, the West, in its proposals submitted in December 1979, actually removed the restricted modifications in its approach from the agenda and resumed its initial unrealistic reduction plan, which had been set forth in November 1973 and which is directed at obtaining one-sided advantages for NATO.

The leader of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria criticized the lack of political will for a reduction of armed forces and armaments on the part of the Western countries. He pointed out the dangerous consequences of such an attitude not only for the central European states, but also for the countries immediately neighboring this area, such as the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Lyubomir Shopov rejected the attempts to distort the stand of the socialist countries at the negotiations. He stressed the importance of the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet soldiers, 1,000 tanks and other military technical equipment from the GDR--which was an exceptionally important concrete manifestation of the reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe.

Shopov further noted that the Western participants are trying to eliminate the questions of reducing armaments from the agenda of the negotiations, a fact which, in the context of the Brussels NATO decision to deploy qualitatively new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of central Europe, assumes a particular significance. Unlike the stand of the Western participants in the negotiations, the stand of the socialist countries has been unmistakable and categorical from the very beginning of the negotiations. In this manner precisely, we can overcome stagnation and achieve real disarmament, as well as establish lasting peace. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov stessed, peace is the only alternative for the contemporary world--so that people can exist on the earth, and peace may reign on our planet. The interests of mankind's very existence demand pursuing the policy of detente, and also necessitate that this detente be complemented by detente in the military sector.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET USSR COUNTERPARTS ON SOYUZ SUCCESS

AU150927 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Oct 80 p 1

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee and State Council Chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin on the successful completion of the Soyuz flight]

[Text] Dear Comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people and on our personal behalf we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the fraternal Soviet people, and personally to you our most cordial greetings on the successful return of the glorious USSR cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin and on the longest space flight, which lasted 185 days.

A complex program of scientific-technical research and experiments was implemented on board the Salyut-6--Soyuz space complex. Four basic crews and eight expeditions contributed to its implementation. International crews with the participation of cosmonauts from the CSSR, Poland, the GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam and Cuba made space flights in accordance with the Intercosmos program and took part in research and experiments prepared jointly by scientists and specialists from the USSR and the socialist community countries.

The longest and most exceptional cosmic flight, which was completed on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress, is a new and important contribution to utilizing space and is a solid basis for reaching further great successes in this area of cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries.

The cosmic summit that was conquered is a triumphant and general result of the comprehensive successes of the Soviet people, which, under the tested leadership of the Leninist CPSU, is building the first communist society in the world, as well as a result of the dynamic development of USSR science and technology. Simultaneously, it is a bright demonstration of the constructive essence and great advantages of comprehensive cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries, especially cooperation with the great USSR, and cooperation in the area of space research.

The joint work of the cosmonauts-explorers from the fraternal socialist countries with their brothers, the USSR pilots-cosmonauts, is another convincing manifestation of the constructive character of socialist internationalism--the firm basis of our progress toward the common communist ideal.

We wish you, dear comrades, and through you all the participants in preparing and implementing the cosmic flight new and remarkable successes in the peaceful utilization of the cosmic space, for the benefit of the socialist community peoples and all progressive mankind and in the interest of world peace and progress.

ZHIVKOV GREETS DPRK LEADER KIM IL-SONG ON PARTY CONGRESS

AU131616 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has sent the following message to Kim Il-song, Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee secretary general and DPRK president:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people, as well as on my personal behalf I most cordially greet the KWP Central Committee, the Korean people and you personally on two remarkable events: The 35th KWP anniversary and the opening of its sixth congress.

The party of the Korean communists, founded and tested under the difficult conditions of struggle against the forces of imperialism, militarism and war, is today the recognized guiding force of the Korean people and its combat vanguard.

During 35 years of work and selflessness, the people of fraternal Korea, organized and inspired by the KWP and its Central Committee led by you, and in close cooperation with the peoples of the USSR and other socialist countries, as well as the other world peace-loving and democratic forces, attained remarkable successes in defense of its motherland's freedom and independence, and in the construction of the socialist society. In a short period the DPRK overcame the difficult consequences of the war and became one of the most advanced countries in Asia, having a developed industrial basis and agriculture, and remarkable achievements in the areas of education, culture and the people's well-being.

On the day of the 35th founding anniversary of the KWP, and on the eve of its sixth congress. the Bulgarian communists and people cordially greet the great achievements of the Korean communists and the entire Korean people, and express their consistent solidarity with the Korean people's just cause--the unification of the motherland on a peaceful and democratic basis, based on total withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

The Bulgarian communists and people highly value the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples, and sincerely desire their further expansion and strengthening on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the benefit of our fraternal peoples and in the name of world peace and socialism.

LEADERS CONGR ULATE PDRY LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU162224 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, have sent a telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY].

The telegram expresses most sincere congratulations and wishes to the friendly people of the PDRY on the occasion of this country's national holiday--the anniversary of the 14 October revolution. "The People's Republic of Bulgaria expresses its solidarity with the struggle waged by the people of the PDRY against imperialism, neocolonialism and reaction, in defending the achievements of their revolution, in trying to join together the progressive forces in the Arab countries in the interest of a lasting and just settlement of the Middle East conflict, and in the struggle for peace, security and cooperation throughout the world," the telegram reads.

In the telegram confidence is expressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation which link our two peoples, parties and countries together on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism will continue to expand and be intensified in the spirit and for the sake of the well-being and prosperity of both the Bulgarian and Yemeni peoples, and in the interest of their joint struggle for peace and social progress throughout the world.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SFRY 20 OCTOBER

AU201809 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, a Bulgarian economic delegation led by Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electrical engineering, visited the SFRY. Talks were held with a Yugoslav economic delegation led by Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee on Energy and Industry. The two delegations consider that mutual deliveries in the areas of electronics and electrical engineering during the 1981-85 period will increase significantly.

The trade exchange will include household appliances, calculating equipment, radio receivers, electronics parts, automatic systems, communications systems, high-voltage electrical equipment, electrotechnical machines and equipment and so forth. The visit of the Bulgarian delegation and the talks which were held took place in a friendly atmosphere and with mutual readiness for further expanding economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

MEXICAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON VISIT

AU201945 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 20 Oct (BTA)--At the invitation of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry Mr Alfonso de Rosenzweig Dias, first deputy minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, was on visit here from October 14 to 20. He was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, by Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by Mr Spas Georgiev, deputy-minister of foreign trade.

Bilateral relations and topical international issues were discussed.

NIGERIAN COMMERCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON VISIT

AU162155 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Our visit to Bulgaria has been very successful. We ascertained the fact that very good opportunities exist between our two countries for expanding trade and economic cooperation. In the comprehensive development of Nigeria, we are looking for honest and sincere relations, for allies and friends. We have found such an ally in Bulgaria. We think that our friendship, cooperation and comradeship can and must assume a lasting character. Bulgaria can assist us in our country's rapid industrialization. The fields of cooperation are numerous--especially in sectors in which you have achieved much. These sectors are agriculture, tourism, the machine-building industry and construction, for example.

This is the evaluation given by Mohammed Shaahu, minister of commerce of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who left our country yesterday. During his visit he held meetings with Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and was received by Bulgarian Government leaders. Mohammed Shaahu visited a number of towns in our country and became familiar with the Bulgarian people's achievements in the organization of the tourist industry.

A memorandum was signed on the results of this visit, in which the basic trends of economic relations between Bulgaria and Nigeria are described.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV RETURNS FROM WARSAW 20 OCTOBER

AU201806 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] On 20 October Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, returned from Warsaw, where he took part in the session of the foreign ministers' committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. At Sofia airport he was greeted by the deputy ministers of foreign affairs and other officials.

DOYNOV-LED BCP DELEGATION ATTENDING LONGO FUNERAL RETURNS

AU201749 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] The delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, which took part in the funeral of Luigi Longo, veteran of the international communist movement and president of the Italian Communist Party, returned today from Rome. At Sovia airport the delegation was greeted by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Central Committee responsible officials.

BRIEFS

SCIENCE SEMINAR WITH U.S.--Sofia, 14 Oct (BTA)--The results of the joint research by Bulgarian and American physicists on the cascade processes in cosmic rays will be discussed at a science seminar opened in Sofia today. The seminar organized by the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress and the U.S. National Scientific Foundation is attended also by prominent researchers of the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary and Switzerland. In the three days of the seminar 18 papers will be read five of which by Bulgarian specialists. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 14 Oct 79 AU]

DOYNOV IN VARNA--On 13 October in Varna the party academic year opened. Ognyan Doynov and Todor Stoychev took part in the festive meeting marking the event. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 13 Oct 80 AU]

DZHUROV AT AIR FORCE CELEBRATION--On 14 October in Sofia's Central Army Club the day of Bulgaria's Air Force was marked by a festive meeting. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended and awarded pilots who had achieved outstanding successes in their training. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Oct 80 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL--The State Council has issued a decree relieving Dimitur Todorov Traykov from his duties as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Portugal, and appointing Khristo Tsankov Georgiev as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Portugal. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Oct 80 p 6 AU]

SLOVAK PAPER CRITICIZES WEST, EUROCOMMUNISTS ON POLAND

AU200801 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Oct 80 p 6

[Julius P. Lorincz article: "A Worker in the White House? Background of the 'Concern' for the Polish Workers Class"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AT FIRST IT SEEMED TO BE MEANT AS A JOKE; A BAD, CYNICAL AND STUPID JOKE, BUT STILL A JOKE. IN THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER, U.S. PRESIDENT JAMES CARTER DECLARED THAT HE IS VERY HAPPY ABOUT THE "VICTORY OF THE POLISH WORKERS" AND THAT IT IS HIS WISH THAT WORKERS ALL OVER THE WORLD MAY ACHIEVE SIMILAR SUCCESSES. HAS THE GENTLEMAN FROM THE WHITE HOUSE SUDDENLY TURNED INTO A TRIBUNE OF THE WORKERS? THE WORLD MUST HAVE TURNED UPSIDE DOWN, SINCE THE ENTERPRENEUR FROM GEORGIA WHO WAS FORMED POLITICALLY IN THE SO-CALLED TRIPARTITE COMMISSION ORGANIZED AND FINANCED BY THE BIG IMPERIALIST BANK CAPITAL OF THE WESTERN WORLD, ACTS AS A DEFENDER OF THE CAUSE OF THE WORKERS CLASS. AND, JOINING CARTER, THE EXPLICITLY RIGHTWING POLITICIAN FRANZ JOSEF STRAUSS, AN EXPONENT OF THE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, ALSO SPEAKS ABOUT SOLIDARITY "WITH POLISH WORKERS."

No, the world has turned neither upside down nor is anyone cracking jokes. What is involved is a characteristic development of some aspects of the destructive and diversionist activity of international reaction against the vanguard of the revolutionary forces of the present--the socialist countries and the communist and workers movement in the rest of the world. The stress is not quite new, but in the last few years it has been applied more emphatically, as a result of the counterrevolution's experiences. THE ATTACK IS DIRECTED AGAINST THE BASIC WORKERS CORE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT. In the capitalist countries it is being launched with the aid of rightwing-opportunist and revisionist elements in the communist and workers movement, for instance with the aid of "Eurocommunism," in an attempt to lead the revolutionary parties astray into the waters of social democratic reformism. In the socialist countries, in turn, its aim is to strike out from under the cloak of would-be workers policy, to disorient and to politically and organizationally weaken the workers class, which is the main production and sociopolitical force of society and the class which controls real state power.

The Treacherous Concept of Disruption

Carter has thus not turned into a leader of workers, nor is there any "spontaneous enthusiasm" on his part. It is all part of a deliberate, theoretically founded and implemented concept of disruptive policy against real socialism and revolutionary forces in general. At the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session, Vasil Bilak, member of the presidium and secretary of our party's Central Committee, said in his speech in connection with the Polish events: "IT IS NECESSARY TO RECALL THAT ON THE BASIS OF THE DEFEAT OF THE COUNTERREVOLUTION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CENTERS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISM ARRIVED AT THE CONCLUSION THAT THEY CAN HOPE TO BE SUCCESSFUL ONLY IN THE EVENT THAT THEY SUCCEED IN MISUSING A MASS DISSATISFACTION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE AND IN PROPPING UP THEIR PLANS, SO TO SPEAK, 'BY ENTERPRISES.' THE DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND OBVIOUSLY FIT INTO THESE PLANS."

The aforementioned counterrevolutionary centers did not start their activities to that effect only this summer. After all, the Polish antisocialist forces and representatives of the so-called independent trade unions admitted frankly that the organizational preparations for and gradual implementation of the plan, in which they included the formation of strike committees and of the "new trade unions," started as early as 4 years ago.

The French paper LE MATIN in an article on one of the figures of the "new trade unions," Lech Walesa, betrayed that the "political opposition" in Poland, in keeping with the concepts of the emigration and circles linked with it, AS EARLY AS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SEVENTIES (FOLLOWING THE UNREST IN GDANSK) BEGAN TO SEEK AMONG SKILLED WORKERS PEOPLE CAPABLE OF PLAYING THE "ROLE OF LEADERS." THE SELECTED PEOPLE WERE THEN GUIDED AND RAISED TO ADOPT ATTITUDES AND TAKE ACTION CORRESPONDING TO THE OPPOSITION'S OBJECTIVES OF "DISMANTLING" THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM. Lech Walesa is one of these "selected" people.

Today it is already evident that the establishment of "independent and free trade unions" in Poland represents only a step in the attempts to break up the organizational and political unity of the workers class, and to form a legal basis for opposition political activity. At the recent sixth session of the PZPR Central Committee, the writer Jerzy Putrament, for instance, drew attention to the fact that the situation is very dangerous and that there is, in a certain sense, a double rule in Poland. Wladyslaw Kruczek, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, warned at the same session that demagogues, anarchists and disguised enemies of socialism are infiltrating the "new trade unions." IT IS THEY WHO DIVERT THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT INTO THE WATERS OF ANARCHO-SYNDICALISM, AND STRIVE TO FORM, BY WAY OF ECONOMIC DESTRUCTION, CONDITIONS FOR THE POLITICAL DISRUPTION OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM. That is why First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania, for instance in his meeting with communists and trade unionists from the Warszawa metallurgical plant, sharply opposed all strikes, which in a socialist society damage solely and exclusively the workers and other working people, and opposed the steady escalation of demands, which threaten--because they are unrealistic and thus unfeasible--to ruin the country.

What is Workers Policy

It is appropriate to cite again in this context the speech by Comrade V. Bilak delivered at the festivities marking the 60th anniversary of the foundation of RUDE PRAVO: "To formulate unrealistic plans, to promise that which cannot be fulfilled, to reward work that has not been done or done only poorly, to live off the substance--that is not a policy that is in the interest of the workers class and the working man." QUITE TO THE CONTRARY A TRUE WORKERS POLICY IN A SOCIALIST COUNTRY MEANS TO WAGE A STRUGGLE FOR UTMOST THRIFTINESS, FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF WORKING, TECHNOLOGICAL, PARTY AND STATE DISCIPLINE, FOR THE GOOD FUNCTIONING OF THE ENTIRE ECONOMY, FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY BUT ALSO OF ALL OTHER VALUES OF SOCIALISM AND FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATE'S SECURITY GUARANTEES. Today even from among the workers class of poland (and let us not forget that it is not the followers of Walesa and the instigators of economic disruption who represent the Polish workers class) the increasingly emphatic voice can be heard calling for a consistent advance along such a path. The conclusions of the recent sixth PZPR Central Committee session and the party's activation are also aimed in that direction.

It is interesting but not surprising that, in contrast to that line, revisionist and opportunist circles in some West European communist parties applaud the Polish opposition antisocialist forces, and claim that they strive to "combine democracy with socialism" and that "Eurocommunist" theories are being confirmed. YET PRECISELY THERE IN WESTERN EUROPE WHERE "EUROCOMMUNISM" IS BEING APPLIED, THE PARTY OFTEN DRIFTS INTO ISOLATION FROM THE MASS MEMBERSHIP BASE. The latest evidence of that was furnished by the Hungarian NEPSZABADSAG, on the pages of which Fernando Soto, secretary general of the Communist Party of Andalusia (an autonomous part of the Communist Party of Spain), admits that the working people are not overly interested in "Eurocommunism." The paper also publishes statements by some workers, functionaries of the party's primary organizations.

Esteban Carrasco, for instance, says: "For the working people, Eurocommunism is a remote affair which in practice--because it does not represent a step to political power--is not only not understood by the working people but not even by our other comrades." Felix Alonso from the Talbot car factory says: "Many party members do not understand Eurocommunism and do not accept such a path."

But let us return to Poland again. THE POLISH COMRADES DO NOT DENY EVEN FOR A MOMENT THAT QUITE A FEW REASONS FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DISSATISFACTION HAVE ARISEN. HOWEVER, THAT DOES NOT MEAN, NATURALLY--AS WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI, MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO AND MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, SAID AT THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE--THAT THE PARTY AND WORKERS CLASS SHOULD LET ITSELF BE PUSHED INTO POSITIONS WHICH THE CLASS ENEMY IS FORCING UPON IT, AND AGREE THAT EVERYTHING SO FAR HAS BEEN BAD. NOW IT IS IMPORTANT TO ANALYZE AND REMEDY THE GRAVE SHORTCOMINGS IN THE ECONOMY AND IN THE POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL SPHERES THAT EVOKED TENSION AND DISSATISFACTION, AND WHICH ALSO CREATED ROOM FOR COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY FORCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

"Contribution" of Big Capital

The American weekly FORTUNE has furnished remarkable evidence of the participation of imperialist penetration in the provoked dissatisfaction. It refers to the recent events, but what it says is reminiscent of the long-term program of subversive activity against socialism formulated in 1951 by the then director of Radio Free Europe Charles D. Jackson: "We must create conditions for the outbreak of internal unrest."

What does, in fact, FORTUNE write about? About a meeting held in Warsaw this April of representatives of 30 American, Canadian, British and Japanese banks. In the Polish capital they had talks on the repayment of an old $550 million credit, and on the extension of a new $500 million credit to Poland. THE BANKERS WERE MAKING TOUGH DEMANDS; ONE OF THEM WAS THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT MUST REDUCE THE SUBSIDIES FOR, ABOVE ALL, FOODSTUFFS. FORTUNE writes that most bankers were pleased when at the beginning of the summer the Polish Government actually increased the price of meat and sugar. As a "reward" they approved a second credit; it was 35 percent lower than Poland asked for, had a higher rate of interest than is customary and a shorter term of repayment.

Such is the true face of the capitalist world's "solidarity" with Polish workers. Such is the background of Carter's "ardency" for the struggle of the workers class for its rights. By the way, when was the activity of trade unions legalized in the United States? Only in 1935 when the trade union law was approved. In which country are there more than 200 antiworker laws, the most notorious of them being the Taft-Hartley Act forbidding, among other things, solidarity strikes? In the United States. Which president organized an enormous political campaign against striking workers, using the pressure of legal power and armed forces? It was President Carter who in 1978 literally assumed the command post in the battle against American miners.

RUDE PRAVO CONTINUES REPORTAGE ON POLISH SITUATION

AU201305 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 16 October on page 6 carries 600 words of excerpts from an undated interview given by the TRYBUNA LUDU commentator and PZPR Central Committee member Ryszard Wojna to REVOLUTION, the weekly organ of the French Communist Party. RUDE PRAVO quotes Wojna on the mistakes of the PZPR economic policy under Edward Gierek, on the "disproportions" caused by the fact that 70 percent of Polish agriculture belongs to "small-scale capitalists," and cites his negative answer to the French weekly's question whether "Poland has the means to satisfy the demands of the striking workers, to which the government committed itself."

On the same day, on page 7, RUDE PRAVO also carries an 800-word CTK summary of the TRYBUNA LUDU article of 15 October "Dirty Intentions, Diversionist Pens" criticizing the Western media's treatment of the situation in Poland, and a 400-word CTK report on Stanislaw Kania's meeting with representatives of the Polish mass media and on the 15 October session of the Polish Council of Ministers on the damage caused by the strikes to the Polish economy .

RUDE PRAVO on 17 October on page 7, carries a 250-word CTK Bucharest dispatch headlined "To Resist All Antisocialist Manifestations," on the statements by Nicolae Ceausescu at a session of the RCP Central Committee on the situation in Poland, and a 100-word CTK Warsaw dispatch on an interview given by Maria Milczarek, Polish minister of labor, wages and social affairs, in which she stresses the need for higher production as a prerequisite for satisfying the Polish working people's needs.

On 18 October RUDE PRAVO carries, on page 7, a 700-word CTK summary of an article by the Polish army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI denouncing the activities of the Confederation of Independent Poland and a 200-word Budapest CTK dispatch citing the passage in the report of the MSZMP Central Committee session of 16 October referring to the situation in Poland.

MEETING MARKS POLISH ARMY ANNIVERSARY IN PRAGUE

AU150835 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 80 p 2

[CTK report: "On the Anniversary of Polish Army's Establishment"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Oct (CTK)--A friendly meeting on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the establishment of the Polish People's Army was held Friday in Prague at the embassy of the Polish People's Republic in the CSSR.

At the meeting Jan Mitrega, the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the CSSR, welcomed Jaromir Obzina, CSSR minister of interior; Michal Stefanak, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; Lt Gen Miroslav Zika, CSSR deputy minister of national defense; Dusan Spacil, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other representatives of our political and public life and of the CSSR Armed Forces.

The meeting also was attended by Col Gen Dimitriy Yazov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops in the CSSR. Members of the Prague diplomatic corps also were present.

The meeting was held in a comradely friendly atmosphere.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD202328 Prague CTK in English 2027 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 20 Oct (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned here Monday from the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states held in Warsaw.

CPCZ'S JAKES RECEIVES SOVIET FORESTRY OFFICIAL

LD181038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, yesterday met Georgiy Vorobyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, Supreme Soviet deputy and chairman of the State Committee for Forestry. In the course of a friendly conversation they exchanged experiences from cooperation in the field of forestry.

CPCZ GREETS YEMENI SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU141736 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 80 p 1

[Report signed (Z): "Message of Greetings to the Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Oct--The CPCZ Central Committee has sent to the extraordinary congress of the Yemen Socialist Party, which began in Aden on Friday [10 October], a message of greetings that says, among other things:

The Czechoslovak people, who have always stood on the side of the courageous Yemeni people in their just struggle against colonial oppression, for freedom and independence, follow with sincere admiration and revolutionary solidarity the constructive endeavors and the successes of the people of the PDRY on the path of their independent development.

We highly value and fully support your just struggle for the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and the other national liberation forces; your principled position rejecting the construction of military bases in Somalia, Oman and in the Indian Ocean; and your resolute opposition to the efforts of American imperialism to subjugate that part of the world.

The CPCZ Central Committee believes that friendship and all-round, mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries, nations and political parties will continue to further successfully deepen and develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of peace and progress throughout the world.

PREMIER STROUGAL LEAVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO GREECE

LD201328 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal left today for an official visit of the Republic of Greece. He has been invited by Greek Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis. In Comrade Lubomir Strougal's entourage are Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade; Ladislav Gerle, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; Jaroslav Knizka, first deputy minister of foreign trade, and Jaroslav Zantovsky, Czechoslovak ambassador in Greece.

Seeing off Lubomir Strougal at Ruzyne Airport in Prague were Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Rudolf Rohlicek and Jindrich Zahradnik, federal deputy premiers; and other personalities.

The current official visit to Greece by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal is to become an incentive for the further development of mutual relations in politics, economics, culture, education, science and health care. It should contribute toward strengthening friendly relations between the CSSR and the Republic of Greece.

Athens Reportage

For Athens radio accounts of the visit to Greece by Czechoslovak Premier Dr Lubomir Strougal, see the Greece section of the 21 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Predeparture Interview

AT181225 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 18 Oct 80 p 5

[From "The Diary of Political Developments" page--first of two parts of an exclusive interview granted by the Czechoslovak premier, Dr Ludomir Strougal, in Prague on 15 October to MESIMVRINI director P. Lambrias]

[Excerpt] Question: With what feelings will you be coming to Greece? With what thoughts did you accept the invitation of Karamanlis (who was prime minister at that time) to visit Greece in return for his own visit to Czechoslovakia last year?

Answer: I am waiting for this visit with happiness because I believe we will be able to further promote what we had agreed upon during our first meeting. Those talks we had in Prague were extremely useful. We had the opportunity to exchange views on international issues. I believe I can say that we agreed on the most serious issues which we examined. I refer to the issues of detente and cooperation in Europe and specifically to cooperation between countries with different sociopolitical systems. We spoke very frankly and we attempted to open up avenues leading to the solution and promotion of all issues. Naturally we did not deal with international issues alone. We also very carefully explored matters between the two countries. For Czechoslovakia Greece is a friendly country. We have broad cooperation with it at all levels. After 1974 this cooperation became even stronger.

Indisputable Greek Contribution

Greece--The Czechoslovak Premier continued--is for us a country with a very ancient history and its contribution to European civilization is indisputable. Czechoslovak youth knows the history of Greece extremely well. With Karamanlis we particularly discussed the economic relations between the two countries. I believe that particularly in this sector there has been great progress from that time to date.

I would like to stress that now we are studying new plans for economic cooperation which are of particular interest for the national economies of both countries. It is in this direction that we will proceed during our talks in Greece. There are businesses in Greece and businesses in Czechoslovakia which are extremely interested in expanding this cooperation.

It is expected that during our talks in Athens we will be signing a broader agreement for economic cooperation, in other words for the further expansion of our trade relations. It is also expected that other agreements will also be signed: an agreement on medical cooperation, an agreement on legal settlements and a consular agreement. Our interest, however, is also turned in other directions and this fact alone stresses that multifaceted cooperation between countries with different sociopolitical systems is both possible as well as extremely useful.

I love the Country and its History

My personal acquaintance with Karamanlis and with Rallis which was made here in Prague gives us the opportunity to continue our talks in Athens in a much more specific manner. We particularly appreciate the views of Karamanlis both on international as well as on bilateral issues.

Naturally I personally am waiting to come to know Greece with particular pleasure because I have studied its history during my high school years. Although at that time my teachers were not particularly enthused over my studies I love your history and your country very much. In this way my visit will give me the excellent opportunity to come to know your country and its historic monuments at close quarters.

Our talks in Athens, however, will be taking place at a critical time. There are many problems in the world at this very moment. I believe that these problems can and must be solved only through discussion. Most certainly there are no difficulties between our two countries. We are, however, all living on the very same planet and it is for this reason that I believe that we all have the obligation to contribute as much as we can toward the solution of the problems which belabor the world.

We Opened up New Avenues

Question: One year has passed since the visit of President Karamanlis (who was prime minister at that time) and Prime Minister Ralis (who was foreign minister at that time) to Prague. Does the joint communique which was issued at the end of the talks incorporate points which, because of altered conditions, require a new definition or are there any new issues which must be incorporated in the talks?

Answer: In that communique we expressed basic views on basic issues. The issue of international detente is in a first position. Bilateral issues hold the second position. Much was accomplished during the past year. Naturally all that has been accomplished cannot always be expressed in numbers and specific figures. The most important thing is that we did open up avenues in all sectors: for economic cooperation between the two countries; for cooperation on a multitude of issues; for cultural cooperation. There are inexhaustible possibilities particularly in this sector. Our artists visit Greece with great pleasure. The mutual acquaintance of our peoples, their art, thinking and civilization, is always constructive. Consequently I believe that our meeting in Athens will give us the opportunity to further promote all points which we underlined in last year's joint communique.

Question: How does Czechoslovakia, which belongs to CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, develop its policy toward a country which is situated in the Western world?

Answer: As it is well known Czechoslovakia is on the borderline between the two worlds. We are neighbors of West Germany and Austria. We are--it is said--the western end of CEMA. This influences our policy. Naturally this is not only for geographic reasons. We are supporters of peaceful coexistence. The is why we cooperate with the countries of the West in all the sectors where there is a mutual interest and which are considered desirable by both sides. Let us, for example, look at our relations with West Germany. This country holds the third position in trade relations with Czechoslovakia. (It holds the first position among other Western countries with Austria in the second.) We also cooperate with France, Britain and many other European countries. Recently we moved toward even wider cooperation with France. At the same time we also have active relations and close contact with these Western countries in the cultural sector. We often discuss serious international issues with the foreign ministers of these countries. There is also a lively tourist movement. We do everything possible to have good relations with all the Western countries which want such relations. I believe that we have achieved a great deal in this direction.

Complicated Relations With the United States

Our relations with the United States are somewhat complicated: First of all there is interference from the question of the gold reserve (the "cover") which has remained since the time of World War II. For 36 years now there have been discussions on its settlement without result.

There is also the question of customs dues, in other words the fact that we are not given most-favored-nation status and consequently our trade relations with the United States cannot develop because the same conditions which apply to other countries do not apply for Czechoslovakia. This affects our relations with the United States.

We, in any case, do believe that we must cooperate with all countries without being hindered by ideological differences and that it is imperative to have dialogue on all great international issues and particularly on the implementation of detente so that international cooperation may be continually promoted to a far greater degree than to date.

Question: As a defender of the policy of detente, are you satisfied with the way in which the Helsinki Final Act was implemented? Particularly in view of the Madrid conference do you believe there are points of this international agreement which must be revised or which should receive greater attention?

Answer: The atmosphere at Helsinki was very favorable. This, however, did not occur at once or by chance. Many years of effort preceded it. In this way the result--the Final Act--was a great achievement, a great document. I believe the future will prove how great a step it was. I hope history will recognize it.

Disarmament Is a Vital Problem

I also consider that implementation of the Final Act must also be considered positive. Something was achieved in all sectors. However, as things have developed and in the light of developments over the last 2 years I believe that one problem remains: This is the problem of disarmament. We have not advanced on this problem. Let us consider the SALT II agreement (for the reduction of nuclear armaments). It was signed but it was not ratified. Let us consider NATO's last decision on the installation of medium range missiles in Europe. Let us consider the deliberations in Vienna on disarmament in central Europe. Despite our efforts and our initiatives things have remained a standstill. All countries continue to arm. Vast sums of money, billions of dollars are spent, while 1 billion people in the world are starving. At Helsinki--but not only there--we established--and we were not the only ones to do so but the Westerners also did--that there is a balance in armaments. Carter also stated this in Vienna. Everything was, however, overthrown later. Many started talking of a lack of balance without even checking the correctness of their allegations. In today's era humanity has at its disposal sufficient technical verification means--means which it did not posses 15 years ago. With artificial satellites and radio-electronic systems there can be full control. We are convinced about the balance.

We Are Not After a Supremacy in Arms

We are not striving after, we have no interest in, supremacy, in supremacy of arms. I speak as an ally of the socialist countries and I know that this system, our own system, needs peace in order to develop. We do not want war. We want to cut down our armaments. This is why we propose that both sides be placed under such a program. If the members of the Warsaw Pact are to reduce their armaments then the members of NATO must do the same. This is why the disarmament problem must be at the center of discussions in Madrid.

Naturally it cannot be the only issue. We are willing to discuss all issues. Recently a portion of the Western press carried reports which attempt to present us as having no interest in peace. In all sincerity I reply: Our interest lies in peace.

Let Us All Speak Very Clearly

Let us look at things clearly. There is no agreement on what will be discussed in Madrid. This is where the crux of the disagreement lies.

Most certainly, as many demand, there must be an evaluation of the Final Act of Helsinki, Let all speak openly and clearly. Let everyone say what he thinks. This in itself, however, is not enough. The most important, the main object of the Madrid meeting is to discuss how to continue, how to complete the declarations of the Final Act of Helsinki. The realistic conclusions and the realistic decisions must be reached and made: what must be done and specifically, what can be done toward development of international relations, toward promotion of international cooperation, toward strengthening international detente.

Some 36 years ago there was no peace in the world. For the past 35 years there has been no war in our own area, in Europe. This is an important historic fact. The Final Act of Helsinki strengthened this development. This is why it must be respected and implemented in action and with consequence. These are our thoughts and it is in this direction that our actions are directed.

NORTH BOHEMIAN MINER DISCUSSES EQUIPMENT SHORTCOMINGS

LD180742 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The 2-day session of the North Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee ended in Usti and Labem today. The committee discussed the implementation of the conclusions of the 18th session of CPCZ Central Committee which apply to the North Bohemian party organization for the preparation of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan for this year has been evaluated, as well as the preparations for entry into the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and the problems of the North Bohemian brown coal district were discussed. The discussion on the reports delivered was marked by a realistic evaluation of the positive results and shortcomings and by a sincere effort to tackle problems.

Radislav Benda, hero of socialist labor, and the head of the KU 800/3 excavator team at the open-pit mine Maxim Gorkiy 1 in Bilina, said in the discussion that the miners are not indifferent to the current situation in which the North Bohemian brown coal district has found itself. The miners do no less work than before but the new equipment is not suitable because of its high breakdown rate. Overhauls of extracting machinery started too late and overhauls of conveyor belts have not been done at all so far. Comrade Benda fully supported the viewpoint of the North Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee that the solution of these problems must become a matter for the manufacturers of the equipment.

CPCZ REGIONAL COMMITTEE DEBATES SOUTH BOHEMIAN CONDITIONS

LD201410 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] The plenary session of the party's regional committee today in Ceske Budejovice is debating the implementation of the conclusions of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session in the conditions of the South Bohemian region. The deliberations are being attended by Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND PRAISES HONECKER GERA SPEECH

LD151006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0204 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 15 Oct (ADN)--Under the headline "With Revolutionary Elan and Clear Vision to the 10th Party Congress," Wednesday's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes a three-column article on Erich Honecker's speech to SED Gera Bezirk cadres on Monday. The article says, among other things:

"The point of departure of the speech is the statement that our party's policy is rooted in life and always proceeds from an exact analysis of the situation. The most important thing is the consistent further implementation of our policy for the benefit of the people and with the entire people. A businesslike approach and revolutionary elan are linked in this policy. Many such dialectical interrelationships are highlighted in the speech: the leading role of the party and the creative actions of the masses, the alliance policy and the political and moral unity of the people, the GDR in the foremost sector of the front and the GDR allied forever with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND then moves on to Erich Honecker's statements on the international situation and their connection with the tasks involved in the further shaping of the developed socialist society. It says, among other things:

"It was here in particular that the speaker paid emphatic tribute to the role of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Notwithstanding all imperialist slanders, it was the Soviet Union which palyed the main part in the victory over fascism, guaranteed the birth of the socialist world system and gave the national liberation movement the chance to smash the colonial yoke. It was the Soviet Union's policy, might and strength that made possible the prevention of a new world war."

The article continues: "In view of events, it was natural that Erich Honecker, when he came to deal with developments in the socialist community, should also refer to the situation in Poland, we have a tested militant aliiance with the PZPR, and naturally we must stand together, especially when there are difficult problems to be solved. Such problems have arisen in the Polish People's Republic. The Polish communists are directing their efforts toward solving them."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND adds: "Erich Honecker sharply criticized those imperialist media and their henchmen who launched an inflammatory campaign against People's Poland exactly at the moment when our Polish fraternal party was starting to cope with complicated problems that could not be postponed and to introduce certain changes of course in its policy. Imperialist circles provided the antisocialist forces which had trampled on the plan with "pieces of advice" and with funds. For our part, we shall stand at the side of our Polish comrades in the struggle." The newspaper quotes Erich Honecker's statement that "The counterrevolution must know that a limit has been set to its power west of the Elbe and Werra."

In another part the article says: "The general secretary also assessed developments in relations between the GDR and the FRG, of which has been much talk recently. For us it is axiomatic that our policy of treaties with the FRG is part of the agreed policy of our alliance of states of the Warsaw Treaty for the safeguarding of peace. The clear repetition of this accords with the dictates of our time."

In this connection NEUES DEUTSCHLAND points to Erich Honecker's statement in Gera: "But no one should seriously believe that he can actively represent the policy of the Western alliance, boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow in solidarity with the United States, step forward as initiator and whipper-up of the Brussels missile decision and at the same time act as though one need speak with the GDR only about "easier travel conditions."

The article notes in this contest: "For this reason we are quite a long way from a comprehensive normalization. Settlements of various kinds, which would benefit the citizens of the FRG and the GDR, are still prevented by the FRG. These include recognition of the state citizenship of the GDR, the closing of the so-called 'central registration office' at Salzgitter, ending the issue of temporary FRG travel documents to GDR citizens during their temporary visits to the FRG and the issue of FRG passports to GDR citizens through FRG Embassies in third countries, the exchange of ambassadors and the changing of the permanent missions of the GDR and the FRG into embassies as international law requires, and the earliest possible demarcation of the course of the frontier on the Elbe in accordance with international law."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes in conclusion with regard to these matters: "In view of the continual flouting and constant violations of the transit agreement by the Western side, Erich Honecker expressed the expectation that the FRG Government and the West Berlin Senate would observe the clear obligations imposed upon them in the transit agreement."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND quotes in detail the part of Erich Honecker's speech dealing with domestic policy: "Like the foreign policy party, the domestic policy part is a presentation of fundamental interrelationships--above all of the connections between objective and subjective factors. The key question marks the point of departure: The increase in economic capacity is of central importance for the further shaping of the developed socialist society. We are tackling this task from a solid basis". The newspaper gives numerous examples of this, and in conclusion quotes Erich Honecker's statement: "We are further shaping the developed socialist society and are thus creating fundamental conditions for the gradual transition to communism. At the same time we are doing our utmost to ensure that people can live and work in peace."

STRELETZ RECEIVES FINNISH DEFENSE DELEGATION

LD202152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1433 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN)--Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy minister for national defense and head of the main staff of the National People's Army, today received a delegation of Finland's defense forces. The delegation, headed by Col Raimo Penttinen, arrived in the GDR capital today.

During their several days' visit the Finnish officers will be visiting teaching institutions and troop units of the National People's Army.

During the friendly talk, Colonel General Streletz briefed the guests on the National People's Army's objective of reliably protecting socialism and peace alongside the Soviet Army and the other allied armed forces.

DPA NOTES COUNTRY'S FOREIGN TRADE DIFFICULTIES

LD181328 Hamburg DPA in German 0936 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 18 Oct (DPA)--In view of the GDR economy's heavy dependence on imports of raw materials and fuel and the increase in their cost on the world market, including by the GDR's main supplier, the USSR, the leaders of the GDR economy are concerned about how to finance this. The GDR's trade and payments balance has been badly in deficit for years. The East Berlin journal WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT said that the development of foreign trade prices and the related problems of obtaining supplies put the question of safeguarding imports of raw materials and sources of energy "at the center of foreign and domestic economic activity."

As one short-term and long-term measure to pay for imports of raw materials, greater cooperation within the CEMA is planned, according to the journal. The increase of exports is of decisive importance. The requirements of countries which export raw materials must be taken into account more in improving the GDR's export structure. Opportunities for cooperation with developing countries in this sphere should also be utilized to a greater extent.

DPA: W. BERLIN SENAT EXPECTED TO SUBSIDIZE RAIL SERVICE

LD181358 Hamburg DPA in German 1009 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 18 Oct (DPA)--As a precondition for the resumption of the full railroad service in West Berlin the GDR apparently expects subsidies from the Senat. This emerges from a passage in a speech by SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt to his party's executive on Friday. The SEW newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT wrote on Saturday that [illegible] that almost 50 percent of the rail network is running again, all further questions depend on "the Senat's final renunciation of the untenable position of allowing an important part of a suburban transport system to be subsidized by another state." In the past the GDR on several occasions demanded that the Senat subsidize the rail system in West Berlin, which runs at a deficit. The SEW is the West Berlin offshoot of the GDR's SED.

HOSTILE ACTIVITY EMANATING FROM WEST BERLIN PROTESTED

LD201954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN)--The GDR has again emphatically rejected the continual attacks emanating from West Berlin on the GDR state border and on the German Reichsbahn in West Berlin. The GDR demand that the West Berlin Senat finally takes the necessary steps to end hostile activities of this kind. During a talk between GDR Ambassador Dr Walter Mueller and representative of the West Berlin Senat Kunze today in Schoeneberg town hall, the GDR representative also lodged a protest against the recent illegal presence of the federal president and the culture ministers of the Laender and against politicomilitary activities by the FRG in West Berlin. Such violations of the quadripartite agreement cause stress in the process of detente.

SEW TO CONVENE CONGRESS 15-17 MAY

LD182024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1956 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] West Berlin, 18 Oct (ADN)--At its 17th meeting in West Berlin on Saturday, 18 October, the SEW executive decided to call the Sixth SEW Congress for 15-17 May 1981.

SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt, who presented the SEW Bureau report, called on all SEW members in preparing for the congress to step up their activities in the struggle for peace and for the democratic and social rights of the working population, further to raise the political and ideological level of the party and to strengthen its fighting power. The whole party must make still greater efforts, he said, for a distinctive West Berlin contribution to the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES MILITARY GRADUATES

AU162010 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Oct 80 p 2

[ADN Report: "Diplomas to Wilhelm Pieck College Graduates; Officers Seen Off to Army and Navy Service"]

[Text] Berlin--On Friday, this year's graduates of the Wilhelm Pieck Military Political College were seen off in Berlin for Army and Navy service. At a roll call Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army [NVA], handed out social scientists' diplomas. Participating in the military ceremony were the daughters of the first GDR President Elly Winter and Eleonore Staimer, Maj Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, city commander of the GDR capital of Berlin, representatives of the local party and state organs as well as Soviet Army officers.

Colonel General Kessler conveyed to the future political officers congratulations from Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and national defense minister.

The very good study results worthily fit into the initiative of the working people and soldiers for the 10th SED Congress. Great tasks are in store for the graduates, Colonel General Kessler underscored. It is also important for the graduates to further develop the party's leading role at the party elections, and to orient the communists activity toward an increasingly high combat readiness and exemplary results in political and combat training.

POLITICAL CIVIL DEFENSE CADRES MEET IN BERLIN

AU161340 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Oct 80 p 2

["The Peoples' Life and Property Always Reliably Protected: Conference of Honorary Political Civil Defense Cadres"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A central conference of honorary political cadres of civil defenses staffs from all kreise and city bezirke took place in Berlin over the weekend. Some 300 working people from industry, agriculture and other social spheres deliberated on new projects in the "civil defense initiative 10th party congress" drive and exchanged experiences on effective political work.

In his report Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Security Questions, underscored that in view of the exacerbated imperialist policy of confrontation it is now necessary to acquaint oneself with its consequences for the dependable protection of socialism. He valued the great readiness of the citizens to actively participate in protecting life, the production facilities and cultural assets of the country. The growing participation of women and girls is particularly welcome, he said.

To comply with the requirements of the eighties it is necessary to further shape the readiness and ability of all citizens for protection from the consequences of aggressive military acts, particularly of the effects of the means of mass destruction as well as of all types of catastrophies. The quality and effectiveness of political work must be furtner enhanced in civil defense for this purpose.

Lt Gen Fritz Peter, chief of the GDR's civil defense, awarded 24 volunteer civil defense workers for their merits in socialist military instruction.

OPENING OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS IN BERLIN REPORTED

LD210203 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1233 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN)--An international learned conference on the subject "The Joint Struggle of the Working Movement and the National Liberation Movement Against Imperialism and for Social Progress" opened in Berlin on Monday.

The meeting, which continues until 24 October, was organized jointly by the SED Central Committee and the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA. It is attended by delegations and deputies from 116 communist and workers' parties, other revolutionary parties as well as national liberation movements.

The participants cordially applauded Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, as he, together with representatives of the participating parties and movements from all over the world as well as other leading SED representatives, took his place on the platform.

Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, opened the meeting which is taking place in the building of the People's Chamber.

Together with Erich Honecker, the following general secretaries or first secretaries and chairman of participating parties and movements took their seat on the platform:

Clodomiro Almeyda, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile; Guy Daninthe, general secretary of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe; Rene Theodore, general secretary of the United Party of Communists of Haiti; Rene Urbany, chairman of the Luxembourg CP; Seydou Sissoko, general secretary of the African Independence Party of Senegal; Dr Yusuf Daddo, chairman of the South African CP; Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Uruguay; Henry Winston, national chairman of the CPUSA; Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa [ANC]; the speakers at the opening session, Maxime Gremetz Politburo member and secretary of the French CP Central Committee; Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Sergio Vieira, Central Committee member of the Frelimo Party [Mozambique Liberation Front] of Mozambique;

The editor of PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA, K.I. Zarodov, and heads of other delegations of communist and workers' parties, Dimitur Stanishev, Central Committee secretary of the Bulgarian CP, Bouthang, head of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the Central Committee of the National Unity Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea; Jesus Montane Oropesa, Central Committee member of the Cuban CP; Soumisai Khambou, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; Gelegiyn Adyaa, Central Committee secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party; Emil Wojtaszek, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee; Leonte Rautu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian CP; Jan Fojtik, Central Committee secretary of the CPCZ; Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Nguyen Thanh Le, Central Committee member of the Vietnamese CP; the Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries of the SED Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Kurt Hager and Joachim Herrmann, members of the SED Central Committee and the chairman of the SED Central Audit Commission, Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee.

After Erich Honecker's much applauded speech, Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke on the collaboration of the three main currents of the contemporary revolutionary process. The next speaker was Sergio Vieira, Central Committee member of the Frelimo Party of Mozambique. He spoke on the national independence struggle.

Maxime Gremetz, Politburo member and secretary of the French CP Central Committee, spoke on problems of the anti-imperialist struggle from his party's view. His speech ended the opening session of the 5-day conference. It will continue its proceedings in sections on Tuesday.

After the speeches at this morning's opening session, Konstantin Zarodov, who chaired the afternoon session, said that the conference organizers believed that a free, frank and fruitful exchange of views and experience should be conducted in three sections. The sections, to be chaired by SED Central Committee members and scholars, should discuss the connection of the struggle for peace and socialism with the struggle for national independence, against imperialism and neocolonialism and for a democratic reform of international economic relations as well as national and social liberation problems.

Before the start of the conference and in the breaks the representatives of the various parties and movements had cordial meetings. Many of them--Henry Winston, Rodney Arismendi, Oliver Tambo, Boris Ponomarev and leading representatives of Asian and Latin American parties and European fraternal parties--had comracely talks with Erich Honecker and Politburo members of the SED Central Committee.

BRIEF WORK STOPPAGES REPORTED AT 'FEW' PLANTS

LD210102 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In an interview given to NEPSZABADSAG, the central daily of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party, Mr Sandor Gaspar, the general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, has spoken about the preparations for the trade union congress to be held at the end of the year. Laszlo Pinter reports from the news room:

Mr Gaspar said that in the socialist countries the trade unions play a special role in representing both the workers' interests and overseeing production. And, as a result of such a role, both the fraternal socialist and the capitalist countries attentively follow with interest the experiences gained by the Hungarian trade unions.

Referring to the relationship between the trade unions, the state administration and the party, Mr Gaspar said that the trade unions are autonomous but not independent bodies. And he added that independent bodies, or opposition, in a socialist society would mean working against the interests of the working class since all power belongs to the workers and the government and the trade unions work for identical aims. However, the trade unions are autonomous, for they function on the basis of resolutions adopted by their own elected bodies. Mr Gaspar added that the party does not and cannot make decisions that are binding to the trade unions, and the party's decisions are obligatory only for the communists working with the trade unions. The trade unions are fully aware of the demands and opinions of the workers while the state administration and the factory managements are fully aware of the possibilities of the councils; consequently, there are debates between these bodies.

As to the right to strike, this is not laid down by law, but it is not prohibited either. However, with their wide-ranging authority the trade unions can settle disputes without strikes which are not a tool in the process of building socialism. Despite this, stoppages of a few hours have occurred in a few plants where the local party and trade union bodies failed to counter the unfair decisions adopted by the factory management.

Besides the assignments of the trade unions concerning the present economic situation, Mr Gaspar said that they would do their best to support those endeavours of the government aimed at boosting production. This is one of the reasons why a regrouping of the workforce has to be accepted to ensure the more efficient functioning of companies. Thus, where inefficient companies are to closed down, the trade unions insist that the management should provide appropriate alternative work for every worker.

Mr Sandor Gaspar said that considering the level of the forces of production good results have been achieved in the country in improving the living standards of wage earners. However, the maintenance of these achievements requires hard work by the whole country. In the present situation the trade unions (?are studying) how the necessary price increases affect how the workers can be recompensated.

In conclusion, the general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions points out that the trade union congress this year is expected to further increase the authority of the shop stewards, and in the future the trade unions will play a bigger role in assessing the activities of the company managers.

KADAR ADDRESSES 26 SEPTEMBER NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU161041 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Sep 80 pp 1-4

[Address by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the 26 September morning meeting of the autumn session of the Hungarian National Assembly: "Janos Kadar: Through Purposeful and Steadfast Work, We Can Continue To Progress"]

[Text] Esteemed National Assembly, my fellow deputies, dear comrades:

The government's work program is principled, realistic and progressive and accords with the directives of the 12th MSZMP Congress and the objectives laid down in the PFF's election appeal. Therefore, I agree with the program submitted by Comrade Lazar.

When the esteemed National Assembly discusses the program of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, it is, in fact, debating fundamental issues of our policy, socialist construction and future. Like those who have spoken before me, I wish to add my remarks to those issues.

The program speech has outlined the international situation, the present political state of the world. From among international events, we can single out the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held in Helsinki 5 years ago, which in a certain respect, opened a new phase in the political life of our continent. It meant the end of an intensified phase of the cold war and, at the same time, was the beginning of a positive process, in the course of which, the principles adopted in Helsinki had a great impact on the political situation in the world, particularly in Europe. As a result of this process, political relations among the European countries--including, of course, countries with different social systems--have strengthened and favorable changes have taken place in the development of the world political situation as well. This explains the fact that people living in countries with different social systems and peoples throughout the world have welcomed the Helsinki conference and its favorable international impact.

In the meantime, there has been a change in the international situation. In our view, this was brought about by steps taken by the United States and NATO. We count, among these, the 1978 Washington NATO decision, which initiated a new wave of armament, and the resolution of the Brussels session of NATO last December on the production of U.S. medium-range missiles of a new type and their deployment in West Europe. However, many other similar unfavorable developments have also contributed to the fact that cold-war winds are blowing in the world once more. Under such circumstances, we can rightly say that factors of detente and tension are present simultaneously in the international situation.

The situation has not improved in the various points of tension in the world, either. The problems in the Near East, which are dangerous, remain unresolved. Conditions have not been settled in the Middle East, either; indeed--and I have to note this with regret--the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran further aggravates the situation in the Persian Gulf and its neighborhood. This does not serve the welfare of the peoples of Iraq and Iran; on the contrary, it is grist for the mill of international imperialism for this very reason. We sincerely approve of the cease-fire appeal of the UN Security Council. We hope that Iraq and Iran will find a political solution through negotiations for settling the disputed issues existing between them.

Tensions are being resolved only slowly and with difficulty in Southeast Asia as well. The complexity of the situation is enhanced by current Chinese foreign policy, which is basically antisocialist and anti-Soviet and which, departing from that premise, plays into the hands of the imperialist circles in the most diverse issues and areas.

That is the kind of world today in which we live, work and struggle. Our goal is clear and our position on the main international issues is understandable to all: We are struggling for detente and a more peaceful world. We believe in equal security, to be realized at a lower level of armament. Our view remains that all disputed issues that necessarily arise in international life should be resolved through negotiations, through political means.

Even in this complex situation, the foreign political activity of our party and government is guided by the endeavor to preserve the achievements of detente and maintain the system of our international relations that has developed.

We bear in mind as extremely important events the meetings of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, with Giscard d'Estaing, president of the Republic of France, in Warsaw, as well as with Helmut Schmidt, chancellor of the FRG, in Moscow. We also welcome the discussions held on Thursday between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States.

Hungarian diplomacy, too, strove for the same objectives--to maintain relations and engage in further discussion--in recent months. This was served by our foreign minister's visit and talks in the FRG. We will, in the future, as before, pursue the path of peaceful negotiations.

We expect a great deal from the current UN session. We hope that the most important issues on the agenda--namely, the issue of disarmament--will contribute to substantive progress. We are convinced that this will be greatly promoted by Comrade Gromyko's speech, which, expounding the Soviet position and also representing the Warsaw Pact countries' views, submitted proposals acceptable to realistic-minded people. He stressed that the Warsaw Pact countries did not strive for military superiority and did not want to force their will on anyone. They are prepared to cooperate in resolving disarmament and reducing tension, going so far--if the NATO countries are also ready to do so--as to be prepared to agree even to a simultaneous disbanding of the two organizations.

We also welcome the Soviet foreign minister's proposal that all countries, but particularly the permanent members of the Security Council and the countries linked through treaties to them, refrain from increasing their armed forces and armament from 1 January 1981.

Preparations recently began for the Madrid meeting of the countries that had participated in the Helsinki conference. I would like to stress in this connection that we are striving genuinely to assert all the recommendations endorsed in Helsinki. Our position is that the Madrid conference should also promote the realization of the Final Act through constructive work. That is the purpose of the Hungarian agenda proposal submitted at the preparatory conference. In our opinion, all the important issues concerning the participants in the Helsinki conference should be discussed at the Madrid talks. As part of this, we would particularly welcome it if agreement could be reached on the highly important issue of convening a European conference devoted to military detente and disarmament in 1981.

We support the Soviet Union's extremely important decision--submitted by Leonid Brezhnev during his talks with Chancellor Schmidt--that it is prepared to discuss without any precondition medium-range nuclear weapons and U.S. forward-based weapons systems. Since those issues necessarily belong together, we have stressed on numerous occasions that we are also in favor of putting into effect the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna, which would open the way for discussing a SALT III treaty pertaining to other weapons as well.

These are our fundamental foreign policy endeavors, of which we can safely say that they manifest not only the official position of our party and government, but the sincere desire of our entire people as well.

We, the Hungarian people engaged in socialist construction, do not desire anything else from the world than that there should be peace and that we should be able to continue our constructive work.

Of course, everything of which I have spoken represents Hungarian standpoints, but they are not ours alone. They also manifest our platform, which is identical with that of our allies.

We highly value the Warsaw Pact, which is our protective shield and even more than that: It is the mightiest force existing today to curb world imperialism.

Accordingly, we consult the Warsaw Pact countries on foreign political issues and strive for extensive and coordinated cooperation with them. We also strive to cooperate and coordinate our position with all socialist countries without exception. This is being attained with the great majority of the socialist countries and it is not our fault where it is not the case.

I would like to speak separately about two socialist countries, about Poland, which has greatly preoccupied international and Hungarian public opinion lately. As is known, wide-ranging work stoppages and strikes took place and political conflicts arose in Poland at the end of July and in August, because of various problems that had accumulated in social life. These events were followed with great attention and a certain anxiety by our people as a whole. We are in solidarity with the fraternal Polish people, our Polish sister party and the Polish People's Republic. There are several reasons for this. For one thing, there is the historical and traditional Polish-Hungarian friendship, which, on socialist foundations, has continued to grow stronger and firmer in the past decades. On their historical path--similar to that of our people--the Polish people have suffered a great deal, and their fundamental endeavor is to progress in peace on the true path they have found, the path of socialist construction.

There is multifaceted cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic, by virtue of our political, economic and cultural relations and extensive contacts between the masses. We are interested also as partners that the position of the Polish People's Republic should be stable. We wish even further to develop this system of comradely the fraternal relations and multifaceted cooperation.

Our country and Poland are members of the Warsaw Pact organization, the unity and strength of which are vitally important form the viewpoint of the Hungarian and Polish people, the people of all member countries and, indeed, the peoples of the world. We stand by the side of our Polish friends with solidarity and sympathy and with our minds and hearts. The premier's program speech also dealt emphatically with this. I would only add that the Polish people themselves, with PZPR leadership, must resolve the problems of social development. We wish our Polish comrades and friends, the fraternal Polish people, complete success. As Comrade Lazar has also put it, we hope they will find a truly socialist solution for all important and topical issues.

Yugoslavia is the second socialist country of which I would like to speak. We recently conveyed our complete sympathy with the peoples of Yugoslavia in the great loss and bereavement that has befallen them by the demise of President Tito. We used the occasion and also contacts established between us since then emphatically to stress: We will strive in the future, as in the past, to successfully develop mutually beneficial Hungarian-Yugoslav political, economic, cultural and sports relations and more extensive contacts among the population on the basis of the principle of nonintervention in each other's domestic affairs, proceeding, as our premise, from the fact that we are a member country of the Warsaw Pact and Yugoslavia is a nonaligned country.

We are satisfied with the present state of our relations and find that both sides are prepared to expand and deepen our relations further still. We are interested in the development of a united socialist Yugoslavia adjacent to us. Not only will the two countries' peoples profit by this, but it will have an ever broader international significance.

We are in solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in the struggle they're waging for their independence, sovereignty and progress. We are in support of the Afghan revolution. We support the Arab peoples of the Middle East--mentioning separately the Palestinian people--which are in a struggle to assert the legitimate rights that are due to every people and to eliminate the consequences of aggression. We recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

We are in solidarity with the peoples of Latin America, which are waging a just struggle for their liberty and independence and the development of a new world economic system. Our relations are expanding with all the developing countries that have been recently liberated from a colonial state--this is manifest, among other things, by Comrade Losonczi's present African visit. We appreciate the nonaligned countries' movement, every contribution this movement is making to the struggle for world peace. We support every step by the nonaligned countries that serves to restrain imperialism.

In recent years, we have often come across the concept of human rights in politics, including international politics. The idea is a truly important and honorable one, but, nevertheless, the concept of human rights might require a certain clarification. As far as we are concerned, we are prepared to contribute to that and promote the prevalence of rights everywhere in the world.

We are convinced that, thus far, the socialist countries have done the most in that respect, because we have ensured the human rights that constitute indispensable fundamental conditions for life--such as, for instance, the right to a safe existence and work--better than the capitalist countries.

Still, for the benefit of those well-intentioned people who profess, out of conviction, the need for human rights also in the capitalist world, one or two things must be mentioned in this connection. For instance, we do not approve of someone wanting to ensure human rights, on behalf of some country, in another country. We believe that responsible factors should assert the human right of freedom in their own countries.

In connection with human rights, one must keep in mind the rights of peoples as well, because it is very difficult to keep the two apart. Of what kind of human rights can one speak in the case of peoples who live under oppression and, in a still not insignificant part of the world, are compelled to endure racial oppression and persecution, discrimination on the basis of the color of their skin, or foreign imperialist armed intervention? Can human rights prevail where imperialism prevents them from disposing of their national assets themselves and where the peoples' elementary aspirations to freedom, sovereignty and economic equality are suppressed? We recommend to the attention of all those who are concerned about human rights: To ensure that human rights should truly prevail in all countries of the world, the rights of peoples must be ensured. In addition, it is the right of people to choose freely the goals of society and the social system. We oppose the exporting of both revolution and counterrevolution. We assume full solidarity with the peoples struggling against colonial oppression and neocolonialism. We reject the obsession that the colored population of South Africa, the people of Namibia or the peoples of other countries are struggling against colonialism because some communist agents incite them to do so. That is not true, and also those who are spreading this slander are aware of it. We people with communist convictions assist the struggling peoples, commensurate with our means, by adhering to international law.

Apart from that as well, I am profoundly convinced that, if one of us told the colored inhabitants of South Africa, the people of Namibia or progressive people threatened with terrorist assassinations in Latin America to endure, do not struggle--which, of course, is out of the question from our side--they would not listen. Everyone must comprehend that a new world has come about, in which socialism has become a world system, that the colonial system, in its classical form, has been eliminated once and for all and that any form of neocolonialism, too, is doomed. The peoples do not endure a foreign yoke any longer. For that very reason, all decent men must support their struggle.

I would like to speak--and speak with satisfaction--about our relations with the advanced capitalist countries as well. Transplanting the principle of peaceful coexistence into practice, we are striving for good relations with those countries. This has been successfully accomplished with many countries. They include, for instance, Finland, neighboring Austria, the FRG, France and Italy--and one could go on thus listing them. We have also been able to settle several disputed questions with the United States, including two essential ones. Our relationship has been normalized; along with our complete solidarity with the progressive forces. We are striving for peaceful coexistence and multifaceted fruitful relations with the advanced capitalist countries. Among these, one can include political contacts, the necessary exchanges of views, mutually beneficial economic and cultural relations and even extensive contact among the population. According to our experience, this policy is not disadvantageous to us. The realization of the fact that we are right is served by mutual visits of broad circles of the population. Under the impact of those, the illusions developed about a Western paradise disappear here, while the spectres related to our life--nurtured by bourgeois propaganda--melt away with Western visitors who are rather surprised how humane and tranquil life is in Hungary.

When we stress that we are prepared to cooperate with every realistically-acting political factor, we add that such a relationship can only develop in the capitalist world with those who accept our reality, the Hungarian People's Republic, in accordance with the facts and who respect that our people are pursuing the path of socialist construction and will continue to do so.

With those who take cognizance of this--and we have no other condition--we are prepared to engage in all kinds of sensible cooperation, including the endeavor that there should be peace in the world.

Reviewing the world situation strengthens our conviction that detente is the only truly negotiable path. Increasing tension and a cold war constitute a blind alley. There is a strong wall at the end of that blind alley that not even the imperialists most inclined to adventurous steps can penetrate, for the barrier at this blind alley is the will of all the peoples of the world to live in peace. If we held a referendum involving the peoples of the world one day, all the peoples of all the countries, irrespective of their social systems, would vote for peace. This is well manifested by the Peoples' World Parliament now in session in Sofia, where, regardless of their political affiliation, outlook or vocation, over 2,000 participants from 120 countries are representing the resolute will of mankind to live in peace. The struggle underway for peace and social progress had tremendous significance, because there is no country in the world whose government could disregard the voice of public opinion.

This is our foreign political principle and practice. All our deeds are guided by the profound conviction that our international struggle is consistent with our socialist objectives and the elementary interests and will of our people.

Turning to domestic political issues, I would also like to reiterate what has been emphasized by Comrade Lazar's program speech. The domestic political position of the Hungarian People's Republic is stable and firm and will remain so in the future as well.

Agreeing with everything that has been said by Comrade Lazar about our domestic policy and endeavors, I would like to address a few matters of a different nature, including some well-known ones, for often even old matters do not lose their topicality. Among other things, I think that it is worth the trouble to compare what we promised our people almost a quarter of a century ago--when we were in a very difficult domestic political situation and seeking a way out of it--with what we have accomplished.

First, I would like to speak of the MSZMP. It is well known that our constitution states that the Marxist-Leninist party of the Hungarian workers class is the leading force of our society. We regard leadership as ideological-political guidance, whose function it is to mobilize the masses for constructive work. That is what we mean by leadership, adding that the party's role laid down in our constitution is, of course, an extremely great honor, but that it is, at the same time, also a very difficult and responsible service.

Persuasion, not the issuing of orders, is our principal method. In exceptional historical situations, the revolutionary forces of a people must also be ready to defend the cause of progress by force. However, this applies only to rare moments of history. Something else is required in the era of consolidated constructive work. We profess--and we professed this also at the time of the struggle waged against the capitalist system and power--that there are as many of us communists as there are people we have been able to convince with humane words about our right and the necessary tasks. This will guide us in the future as well.

Our party's strength lies in this policy and in such methods. The entire people of the country can experience in practice what we promised at that time. We always only pass resolutions that are binding exclusively on party members and the KISZ, which is, after all, the party's youth organization. When we discuss fundamental, major issues of the country or any other topic at the leading party organs, we always consider and respect the independence and responsibility of all social organs and movements. This has been our endeavor thus far and is what we will also strive for in the future.

The state, to which Marxist-Leninist theory has devoted, with scientific thoroughness, a great deal of attention, is an important element of our society's political system. It has established that the state was a progeny of class societies, which will, under particular conditions, wither away. However, even at the present stage of historical development, we must define precisely the role of the state. The function and activity of the state change under a socialist system. In Hungary, at the present stage of socialist development, there are no antagonistic, irreconcilable class differences. There are no exploiting classes. In a domestic political sense, the oppressive function of the state has diminished and is about to disappear. However, the organizational function of the state in the most important areas of economic and cultural development is increasing and, in our opinion, will continue to increase and grow stronger in the entire period of socialist construction. This is our understanding of the role of the state, which, in addition, defends our country's freedom and sovereignty and our national independence--a necessity in the present world situation.

The mass organizations and mass movements are an indispensable part of our political system. Party members are participating on every level in their work. These organizations are independent and operate in accordance with their purpose.

Thus, the trade unions, for instance--as Comrade Herczeg very correctly noted in his speech yesterday--work independently and carry out their own tasks, which take several directions under our conditions. They are fundamental pillars of the people's power and aid the production of material wealth. From another respect, they safeguard and represent the everyday interests of their members. These are not empty words, but constitute a genuine requirement and necessity.

In economic life--but not only there--our system of direction is decentralized and ensures great independence to individual economic organs, plants and enterprises.

This enhances the independence and responsibility not only of state and economic leaders, but of party organizations, trade unions and KISZ organizations working there as well. To be sure, alongside an upright director, who keeps primarily enhancing productivity and enterprise profit in mind, there is also a need for institutions through which it is possible to verify the correctness of policy and safeguard and represent the elementary everyday interests of the working people. Our political system functions in this way and we intend to continue it on this same path.

Are there faults in the operation of our political institutions? I believe so and also the party congress has established that fact. Neither the party nor the trade unions or youth organization are exceptions in this respect. What kind of faults are these? They are the faults of practice and weaknesses in implementing the resolutions, but there are other kinds of shortcomings as well. We can also encounter ailments arising from the consolidated situation in the work of party organs, mass organizations and mass movements. We have forgotten certain lessons and have somewhat overorganized both ourselves and our society. One needs almost scientific preparation to attend a meeting, whether it is a party, trade union or KISZ meeting. One must read so many papers and statistical figures that one becomes dizzy. I keep thinking in what a difficult position a young Hungarian citizen may be--a girl, for instance--who is a party member, trade union member, KISZ member and perhaps an aktivist in the People's Front as well. How many times is it explained to her--and, unfortunately, in the same words --what the situation is like and what should be done?

Also bureaucracy, which is increasing in some places, constitutes a factor that makes things more difficult. It--or so it seems--is not a characteristic of the capitalist system alone, but unfortunately, is produced, to some extent, in the socialist system as well. This is like the development of deposits and encrustations in the wake of running water. Well, let us always keep a wire brush near at hand and remove these deposits.

I would like to speak separately about national unity, a few questions concerning the PPF. We profess that our people's socialist national unity has been created and is being enhanced and strengthened. It is an alliance of classes, since there still are --although not with contrary interests--classes and strata in our society. There are party members and nonparty people and people with different outlooks and nationalities, whose collaboration within the framework of the People's Front movement is an important element of national unity, and this is a good thing.

Speaking of national unity, we often use the adjective "socialist." That is correct, because thus we define the purpose and historically new features of national unity. After all, what kind of a lasting national unity could there have been, say between an exploiting capitalist and an exploited proletarian, or between the owner of a large estate and a serf? National collaboration is now based on new and firm foundations and we, all of us, have come closer to each other under the new, the socialist system. We intend to strengthen and develop this process, socialist national collaboration and socialist democracy. The socialist system is not an edifice completed for all time. It is not a sculptured statue that will remain unchanged until the end of time. The socialist social system is a living society that must incessantly develop.

Making socialist democracy develop further, or, expressed in another way, continuing our policy of alliance, is the main trend of our domestic political development. This national unity, the cohesion between the party and the masses--which is so important for us--was not born in a single moment and, therefore, we must safeguard and strengthen it.

As Mr Biro, a parish priest, has noted, some days ago we commemorated the highly significant covenant settling relations between the state and the Catholic Church 30 years ago. In the meantime, a settled relationship has developed between the state and the church, which is a great historical achievement of our system. The fact that the church is finding its own place also under conditions of a new society lies, on the one hand, in the interests of our people and is a state interest, but it is also an interest of the church. Moreover, it lies in the special interest of the believer. We have not and could not possibly have any statistics showing how many believers and nonbelievers there are in our country. This is a private matter. It is a fact, however, that there is a considerable number of believers in Hungary. It does not particularly bother me whether, on a Sunday, somebody plays soccer on the old boys' team or goes to mass. It is much more important that we have reached the stage where religious people can serve with conviction the cause of progress and socialism, while, at the same time, they remain faithful to their faith as well. They do not have to land in a crisis of conscience because of this. We highly value this result and, if possible, will further strengthen it. No one can suffer any social disadvantage because of his religion or faith. There is a complete freedom of conscience in our country. Everyone can decide himself to what outlook he wants to belong.

A complete equality of citizens prevails in our country, irrespective of party affiliation, outlook and nationality. Also public functions are open to everyone. It suffices to look around in this hall in this respect.

Along with party members, a considerable number of nonparty deputies are sitting here. The working classes and state are represented: the workers, peasants, intellectuals, employees and women, the most different age groups and the churches and nationalities. Our National Assembly, our principal legislative organ, faithfully reflects our policy of alliance, our socialist national unity and our collaboration.

In the West, we are suspected of having concluded, so to speak, a covenant with the--not large--group of different-minded people, the domestic opposition, stipulating certain "taboos." For instance, that attacking the party's leading role, the foundations of the socialist system and our system of alliance is not permitted. Of course, there have not been any such covenants or talks, but it seems that there actually is a specific tacit agreement with the not particularly large camp of different-minded people, which may be most comprehensively formulated by the attitude that it is better to have peace.

From time to time--in connection with the international situation at the moment--it is said that Hungarian policy will now "harden." We can only reply to this by repeating what has been stressed by a party congress--that, in Hungary, the era of great class struggles has ended. The working classes have defeated and annihilated the power of the former exploiting classes in Hungary. We no longer have to wage a class struggle in this sense. However, even during this struggle, it was the principle of the worker class and its revolutionary vanguard that we should not strive to sharpen the situation. We did so when we were forced to do so. No significant social factor makes us do so now. We do not have to "harden" our policy, either, nor does the party intend to do so.

However, we must pay attention to certain things, such as, for instance, the sharpening of the international situation. At times like this, citizens are cautioned in every country of the world to close their ranks a bit tighter.

Thus, we have no domestic political reason for and do not intend to sharpen matters, and we hope that this will not be the case, either. However, I would also like to say that we can only respond to those who attack our fundamental achievements in accordance with the old Hungarian saw: The return will be equivalent to the deed.

Thus, we do not seek a clash, but, should it become necessary, we will not evade it, either, because we will not permit anyone in the world to harm our achievements, for which all of our people have suffered and worked. And when we say that we are pursuing the path of socialist democracy, we have the path and tasks of ourselves--our party, our workers class and our people--in mind. Let no one from the outside try to further develop our socialist democracy.

For quite a few years we have been in a new phase of economic construction. At the present level of socialist development, the means for an extensive development have ceased to exist. An intensive development will be the only possibility from now on. We are also subordinating the rate of growth to this. We often boasted about the rapid development rate of our socialist economy. It is a fact that it is always easier to progress a bit more rapidly in the initial phase than later, following the attainment of a certain level. Let us consider top sportsmen: A runner, who covers 100 meters in 11 seconds must struggle very hard for any additional tenth of a second. This applies to economic work as well. Today, increasing profit by an extra 1 percent is more difficult than it was to increase it by 10 percent previously. There was the 1973-74 price explosion, which had a detrimental impact on us; and also general problems are felt, such as various financial difficulties, discriminations and the recession in the capitalist world.

The value of our exports amounts to 50 percent of the gross national product today. We cannot change world economic conditions. We must live, work, progress and manage under the conditions that arise from today's situation.

During the past year and a half, we had to pursue our economic activity under stricter conditions than previously. Certain results of this are already manifesting themselves.

Improving the equilibrium of the people's economy and, above all, the international balance of payments was our main objective. We have worked hard and managed to attain a certain improvement in the most sensitive and important area, the development of the country's balance of payments. Up to now, our foreign trade turnover with capitalist countries is almost balanced, and our exports have covered more than 90 percent of our imports this year. This is a considerable step forward in comparison with previous years, and we must continue this work.

Essential improvement trends are also manifesting themselves with regard to other, no less important, aspects of the equilibrium of the economy. The working people in industry, agriculture and transportation have done their work according to plan. Our enterprises have accomplished their tasks with a smaller work force--with approximately 100,000 people less--thus, the strain concerning the work force situation has lessened somewhat. Also the utilization of energy was better in the past year and a half than previously. Before then, the country's energy consumption increased by approximately 6 percent annually; but--partly because of a diminishment of pace and partly because of a more economical management of energy--energy utilization has not increased for the last year and a half. We must continue to economize with energy.

Speaking of our economic position, it is worth mentioning how we conduct our discussions. The conferences of the Central Committee and its organs, the county party committees, the Council of Ministers and the Economic Committee are sometimes such that one entering with dark hair comes out with gray hair, because mostly troubles, difficulties, problems and factories and branches lagging behind are discussed at them. To some extent, this applies to our public discussions as well, and, led by good intentions, the press, radio and television even add many other troubles and problems to them.

We know that the development of our enterprises is uneven: There are outstanding ones, those in the vanguard, others that meet the norm and fulfill their obligations and those that are also weak. In general, public opinion is preoccupied by problematic enterprises, but we must mention also those that are outstanding, functioning efficiently, progressing in the right direction and attaining good results.

Such enterprises are the Hungarian wagon and machine plant, the Csepel automotive enterprise, the Ikarus aluminum industry trust and several of its factories, of which we heard about the Veszprem plant here yesterday, as well as the Chinoin factory, the Kobanya pharmaceuticals factory, the Medicor, the Borsod County chemicals combine and the Tisza chemicals combine, the synthetic fertilizer production of the Pet nitrogen plant and the excellent quality products of the United Incandescent also deserve to be mentioned. These enterprises exemplify well that, by the right approach, great results can be achieved. We hope that they will continue this work and the rest will follow them.

Of course, there are such enterprises in other branches as well. The examples show that what we have achieved is more than a little. Considering the size of the country's population, Hungary occupies the first place in the world in bus production. Of the overall output, 80 percent is exported, with our country providing one-fifth of the buses exported in the world. We are also the first, regarding per capita output, in incandescent buib production, exporting 85 percent of our output. After Switzerland, we are in second place in international pharmaceutical exports. We occupy the sixth or seventh place in the world in the per capita production of bauxite and aluminum silicate. We are among the first 20 countries in the production of synthetic fibers, artificial fertilizer, sulphuric acid, cement and steel.

Turning to our agriculture, one could not list here, either, the enterprises which, as a result of many creditable efforts, have produced fine results. Only because of their size, I will mention Babolna and the Red Star producer cooperative of Nadudvar. It is an achievement over a brief historical period of the working people of Hungarian agriculture, the cultivators of the soil, and all the participants in the results--scientific research workers, technicians and the Hungarian workers--that Hungary is producing today, on a considerably smaller area, twice the amount of cereals than in the last peaceful year prior to the war. And, on the basis of the average of several years, it has surpassed the ratio of 1 ton per person in the per-capita production of cereals. Many countries are only envisaging this among their objectives.

Hungarian agriculture is among the first 5 countries of the world with regard to average wheat and corn yields per hectare. We occupy second or third place in Europe regarding meat production per person. One could continue the enumeration of agriculture's fine results. All this is a considerable achievement of socialist farming and our socialist revolution. Large-scale socialist enterprises, state farms, producer cooperatives and household plots have achieved these successes. In their own way, the ancillary farms and even hobby gardners have also contributed. It is our task to surpass even these results. To this end, we will continue to provide every possible support to the work of both the large-scale socialist enterprises and the household plots and ancillary farms, because they are all needed.

In recent years, we have attained considerable results in transportation as well. Without listing them all: We have largely modernized the railway; steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric locomotives; railway tracks have been improved and part of the freight car stock has been replaced by diesel and electric locomotives. This branch adequately satisfies the requirements of the people's economy, the importance of which lies in the fact, among other things, that Hungary is a significant transit route conducting a great amount of international traffic.

Results in passenger transportation are also considerable. I have heard the municipal politicians of more than one Western country speak with some envy of the mass transportation of our capital and our country in general. There has been truly considerable progress here, which applies not only to the [Budapest] subway, but to railway and bus transportation as well. I do not think that there are many countries such as ours where virtually all inhabited areas can be reached by bus.

As we have done in the past, we also confidently expect the working people in transportation to continue to accomplish their tasks in freight and passenger transportation in the future.

We have made progress in the standard of living as well. We honestly and openly stated in 1979 and 1980 that we could only promise to preserve the attained standard of living in the current phase and that even this would require serious efforts. We have kept what we promised. In the past more than 1 and 1/2 years, we have maintained the level of real income and, to the extent of our means, raised low pensions and improved the position of families with three or more children, as well as those in need of support.

Surveying the longer period of several years, we can establish: Earnings, incomes and consumption have increased, and supplies have developed and their standards have been adequate. It is our abiding economic-political decision that we will not vote in the future, either, for wage increases and benefits in compensation of which we cannot ensure an adequate inventory of commodities. We must produce commodities equal to what the population receives in the form of wages and incomes.

Thus, the country is growing richer. This applies to the increase of the number of family dwellings, privately-owned apartments, cars--it would be superfluous to continue to list verifying particulars. If we recall it, we once said some quarter of a century ago: Our principle is that socialist construction must be accompanied by a regular improvement in the standard of living of the working people.

Thus, we have creditably fulfilled the moral commitment assumed in making regular improvements. People live differently today than 10-20 years ago. Unfortunately, this change has had an unfavorable effect as well: Personal considerations, selfishness and acquisitiveness have grown stronger. These are truly problems; but, following the rise in the standard of living, we accept these problems because we are certain that we will overcome them.

It is important that our people should feel: Without creating, without work, there is no improvement in the standard of living: However, this is also true conversely, since the standard of living will rise if construction is progressing well in the country. This is an essential part of our economic and social policy. Our results to date can also be attributed to our socialist system, purposeful policy and, primarily, the devoted work of our worker class, peasantry and intelligentsia--our people as a whole.

We are in a phase of economic construction at the moment where we can set only a lower rate of growth. An annual 3-percent increase of the gross national product is considered to be realistic in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. Through this, we intend to attain in improvement in the equilibrium of the people's economy, which includes an improvement in the international balance of payments, the equilibrium between purchasing power and the consumer goods inventory and many other factors. These are fundamental issues of the people's economy that determine the living conditions of families as well.

In ensuring efficient and profitable production, the economic regulators set by the government and producer and consumer prices are playing a great role. Producer prices must be regulated in such a way as to ensure that they do not lose touch with world market prices.

Consumer prices must also be set to reflect the costs of production. In addition to all that, the government must very precisely regulate certain processes, including prices that affect the standard of living in order to enable us to realize, in conformity with our development and possibilities, the planned improvement of the standard of living.

In my capacity, among others, as a deputy of the 13th [Budapest] District, I have a request to make to the Council of Ministers. I propose a verfication of price setting in certain areas, because there are industrial branches that work almost entirely with domestic raw materials and yet, the sums they come up with as production costs are so large as to make it appear that the wheels of the calculators are too excessively lubricated and the computers receiving a greater amount of electricity. As an explanation, they say that world market prices are high, but, in fact, they have precious little to do with imported materials.

The calculation of profit is unfounded occasionally and must not be permitted. Industrial enterprises should not simply calculate production costs, but, wherever possible, they should reduce them. Enterprises should operate on the basis of realistic calculations and a decent profit margin.

Our results are recognized even internationally. Even Western commentators say how courageous the Hungarian Government is to dare touch even sensitive economic issues. They then add that we are applying capitalist methods--this is their way of "praising" us--whereas what we say is that production must be profitable, while quality, too, must be safeguarded. Our system is socialist and so are our methods. What is decisive is that the means of production are public property and also what we produce belongs to the people. We do not have an exploiting class, and international monopolies do not exploit the worker and the people, in our country either.

Our system is socialist also in the sense that every economic unit pursues a socialist planned economy in our country. When we introduced a new system of economic direction more than 10 years ago, some people loudly complained that there was no mandatory plan broken down according to each enterprise. That is true, and enterprises really have great independence. One half of all investments is decided by the central, state organs and the other half by the enterprises. This means a high degree of independence, but, even so, the enterprises are obliged to draw up their own plans. Planned enterprise management is part of socialist planned economy on a countrywide scale, the scale of the people's economy.

It has been with these methods that we have attained our successes under the socialist system. We have made up for the country's centuries of backwardness, with Hungary now being among the countries at an average level of industrial development. As the party congress has also declared, our goal is to struggle our way up to the level of the industrially advanced countries. This can be attained in the foreseeable future.

If there is a production of merchandise in a socialist society--which is a protracted historical era and interim phase in the development of mankind--then there is also a market, and the laws of the market make their impact felt. There are also prices. This is not a question of capitalist or socialist methods. Production should be profitable also under socialism. If it is a cruel rule with the capitalists that the means of production in their hands and the work force available to them should provide the maximum amount possible for them, why should one not be able to declare under socialist conditions, that the means of production and the work force at the disposal of enterprise management should produce the most for the benefit of socialism and the people? If we have declared this and demand it, that does not mean that the capitalist outlook has taken hold of us.

As for quality and the reputation of a brand, are they only important to the capitalists? Also what is bad can be good under socialist conditions? We cannot tolerate this. We have enough to make up for. This is a political, moral and economic issue for us.

This reminds me of the occasion when, in the course of discussions with our experts, a fairly well-known leading West European large-scale capitalist made a surprising statement: "We will go bankrupt." When he was asked why, he replied: "Because our workers want us to pay them the highest wages paid in the most advanced industrial country, but want to work only at the pace that is customary in your country."

Or one recalls the pipedream of a former defector, according to whom what would really be good would be if he could work at home but receive his wages in the West, which he would then spend at home.

It would be a good thing if, after a while, no one would have any basis for such comparisons.

How should we improve the situation? Perhaps it does no harm if we emphasize that we do not demand greater physical efforts, blood and sweat from the working people. What we keep telling them is not that they should work more--because a large proportion of people work decently and honestly without being told--but that we must work better. Productivity must be improved, better plant organizations and management are needed, technical standards must be developed and, of course, we must take better advantage of working hours as well.

These are our main means.

In our progress, we rely on the indispensable participation of intellectual forces, our intelligentsia, and the creative force of our society as a whole. I concur with what was said here yesterday, that our society has developed a great deal and manifested a high degree of maturity in the accomplishment of the political and economic tasks of recent years. Without this, we would not have been able to master our increased tasks. I approve the fact that we will continue allotting 3 percent of the gross national product to research and development also in the future.

We rely on the work of the intelligentsia in the technical and humanities fields, the working people of public education and teachers, who are doing a great deal to ensure that the Hungarian people should have an ideologically healthy and socialist-minded youth brought up in the spirit of socialist morality.

Also writers, artists and publishers and the working people of the press, radio and television are playing an important role in shaping public opinion. I do not want to become entangled in the problems of such a sensitive area, but I do believe that the development of literature and the arts also has its ups and downs in accordance with the law of dialectics and life. Progress is followed by stagnation at times. This is the nature of the matter. There is withdrawal, incapsulation and even the striking of a pessimistic tone in literature and the area of certain arts.

Some artists in some important and sometimes costly artistic branches say that their main endeavor is self-realization. This costs as much as several million forints at times. But that is not what I want to bring up. Rather, I would like to ask the artists, writers and all the factors shaping public opinion that, while striving to realize themselves--for it is not otherwise possible to create--they should serve our people's self-realization, because, having shed the capitalist yoke, our people have developed their creative forces and have truly realized themselves under the socialist system.

Pessimism often depends on mood, or perhaps sometimes from age. However, there is also another kind of pessimism. There are international trends that have their ups and downs and replace each other in literature and the arts. The genuine creators of the capitalist world are entirely entitled to be pessimistic when they consider the future of their own capitalist world. However, this should not be taken over to follow the fashion, because they are two different matters as far as the problems of the socialist and capitalist systems are concerned. Although they are very painful at times, the problems of socialism are occasionally birth pangs, children ailments or the maladies of development at other times. Contrary to this, the ailments of the capitalist social system are the symptoms of an aging social system, a system which--I am profoundly convinced--is doomed to perish.

Therefore, I would request our writers and artists to reflect the reality of our people. Customarily this is what I request when I meet with foreign diplomats, that they acquaint themselves with the facts of Hungarian reality and make an authentic report on this to their governments, that they do not portray Hungary either rosy or dark because both distort reality. The writers and artists should also reproduce reality, because by so doing they help best our endeavors, the realization of our people's socialist plans. In exchange, I can promise that our practice of direction will remain unchanged. There is no question of any "hardening" of the line here. We have carried out an appropriate decentralization in the area of culture as well. The government organs proceed, of course, in accordance with their duty and responsibility when they attend to comprehensive and important issues of their areas. I list also issues concerning the national theater and the opera among these. We do not prescribe either creative style or what should be written or what statues should be made. The accomplishment of artistic tasks is left to the artist. This will remain so, because this is the correct way.

The science of Marxism-Leninism is our guiding principle. This is a good compass, that is why we follow it. We compare principles with reality. Therefore, we set realistic objectives; that is, we only set objectives which we have the prerequisites at hand to realize.

The direction and character of our policy, the policy of alliance and collaboration between party members and nonparty people and people of different outlooks, have proven themselves.

The party cannot exist without the people, and also the government needs the support of the masses. People understand our aspirations and deeds. Public mentality is shaped by correct words of persuasion. There is a great readiness to act in the people. They want to act for our socialist objectives. They demand better leadership in the interests of achieving them and, above all, they demand that they be told what their tasks are.

I am convinced that, through purposeful and steadfast work, we can continue to progress. This requires unity and the collaboration of the progressive and creative forces of the nation. Thus will our people be able to continue progressing on the path of building a socialist society.

Our government, state and economic leaders, the councils and public employees are conscientiously performing their own work and striving to fulfill their tasks well. Let us have confidence in them, because they deserve it.

In conclusion, I would like to say once more that I agree with Comrade Lazar's program speech and, on behalf of the Central Committee and myself, I accept the work program of the government and also recommend it to the National Assembly for approval.

I would like to assure the esteemed National Assembly and the government that the Central Committee and every organization of the party will devotedly work for the implementation of this government program.

Lazar Closing Speech

LD282114 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Speech by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, following deputies' speeches at the 26 September session of the National Assembly in Budapest--recorded]

[Text] In the speeches there were a few recurring elements which, while they are not new, in my opinion are particularly important. These are the affirmation of agreement with the policy, commitment to the cause of socialism, peace and progress, and the frank and open formulation of opinions. There were, however, also new elements in the debate, which were very encouraging and to me very agreeable. What do I have in mind? First of all the increasingly, and critical, demanding manner which characterized the majority of the speakers. Second, that on this occasion almost every speech concentrated primarily on the cause of the country, of the larger community. Third, the approach which does not await the solution always from the outside but seeks what those directly involved, whether in production, urban development or any other task, can do. Finally, the fact that in speaking about the problems and seeking the ways to overcome them, one could nonetheless feel an optimism which was not some sort of obligatory optimism but one based on an awareness of our own strength and of the possibilities inherent in the socialist community.

It is precisely these general characteristics of the debate which mean that I have no disagreement on any essential matter with any of the speakers. I ask you to excuse me from answering the comments made in the debate individually and in detail, with one exception. This one question to which I wish to respond with a few words is the comment by Comrade Lajos Horvath to the effect that there is a certain amount of whispering going on in the country in connection with the changes in personnel. What can I say about this? I can say that there is no mysterious element or mystification in the most recent personnel changes either. We followed the well-tried practice--which we shall continue to follow in the future as well--that, in accordance with the requirements of the work, in the course of time, when the situation has become ripe for it, we carry out those cadre changes which ensure the better service of the cause. I would like to say on this occasion as well that we have no political or any other conflicts with those comrades who recently left the government. These comrades--who are now continuing their work in other, important posts--are men whom we respect and value and we shall go on counting on their collaboration, help, knowledge and experience.

Let me now return to certain general issues, and please excuse me should there be any repetitions. The first thing that I would like to deal with briefly is the evaluation of our situation, the question of whether the achievements or the problems are in the preponderant position. In agreement with several speakers, it is my own view that in a historical perspective unquestionably it is the preponderance of the achievements which is characteristic. This is true even as regards the most recent years which are otherwise rightly characterized as difficult ones. Let us just consider that in our country the security of existence is beyond any doubt, that even during this difficult period there has been progress made and we have succeeded in preserving our achievements. This is something that many more developed countries have not been able to do.

The second question is how we should describe our program: Is it a program of stagnation or of development? In the past decades we got used to a fast rate of growth; from this point of view the yearly average of 3 percent is indeed modest growth. However, this rate of growth--and I am not saying this as an excuse--is nothing to be ashamed of. Those who are acquainted with the present position and prospects of the world economy know that in many countries of the world this rate of growth would be seriously (?appreciated).

I would like to add to this that the period of slower growth is not one for waiting but for acting. During this period we must carry out qualitative changes which require not less knowledge and endeavor but more than in the previous period.

The next question that I wish to deal with briefly is why quality rather than quantity has come to the forefront. Here I am obliged once again to refer to the changed world economic situation, despite the warning expressed once again by Comrade Kadar about making constant references to the changed terms of trade. However, I promise that I shall not often refer to these. I am holding here a set of figures put out by the United Nations--not the product of our own statistical office--according to which we are, unfortunately, occupying a rather prominent place among the European countries, in fact in the first place if counted in terms of per capita, as regards the loss which the changes of world prices inflicted on us. Even duly acknowledging all our own weaknesses, this is an important cause of our current problems and a still active source of problems for us. The shortfall is a quantitative one but this quantitative shortfall has structural causes which cannot be overcome by quantitative growth alone but primarily, and with a slight exaggeration I could say only, by qualitative changes; and these must be overcome not just anywhere but in the world market and, as Comrade Papp said, the world market does not evaluate quality in accordance with the decisions of the government. Rather, the goods with which we appear on the market are evaluated by tougher and more objective criteria.

The next question is: Is our program realistic and have we any reserves? I can say, yes, our program is realistic, because when we say that the foundations of our economy are firm, this is not a slogan but a verifiable fact. As regards the reserves, our greatest reserves are in the sphere of human abilities.

We often say that nature is not overgenerous to us as regards natural wealth. This is really so, albeit there is perhaps a little more and we could utilize a little more than we do. Yet our real wealth, with which we can make up for this lack of natural wealth, is knowledge. It is the talent of our people, human abilities, and I am deeply convinced that there exists the necessary will for the better utilization of this inexhaustible source of strength. The debate in our current session also convinced me of this.

However, we also possess material reserves. Comrade Nics and others have come up with a number of very illustrative examples. If you will permit me, I would like to add one more example. Well, 1 hour of work still consists of 60 minutes, just as it did 10 years ago. The losses during an hour of work amount to roughly the same percentage as 10 years ago. What has changed then? One thing, namely that an hour of work today is worth twice as much as an hour 10 years ago. According to my logic, it follows that we have not exhausted our reserves but have rather accumulated them; the reserves have not decreased but increased.

There are, however, other material reserves as well. We build rather expensively and here it must be said in a spirit of self-criticism that at present the councils are adjusting better and more rapidly to the changed circumstances in this area. As Comrade Abraham can tell us, there are a few examples, in County Pest among others, which are noteworthy even for the government. Comrade Abraham visited them and became very enthusiastic. This is something that I am very pleased about of course. I think someone received some sort of decoration as well, but I would be even more pleased if those plans, those standardized plans which make possible the same rational solutions, were applied not only in the construction of schools but also in the building of dwellings and public utilities, which are just as important aesthetically and which are just as appropriate for the fundamental functions as the expensive institutions which cannot be constructed in many places because we have no money for them. We have money more easily available for those which can be built more cheaply and rapidly.

What are the main preconditions for the implementation of our program? Primarily and most of all, the maintenance and strengthening of political unity, socialist democracy, which opens the door even more widely for those with talent, those who want to work, who can work, those who want to create and can create, for young people. We need a demanding approach, social self-control and a little less reticence as regards those who work badly. Let us help them to take their share not only of the advantages but also of the tasks. I think that this can perhaps coexist with our, otherwise rightly practices, humanism.

The development of knowledge and education is another very important condition; the utilization in practice of many of our scientific achievements which have gained respect in the world, also that every economic unit and even every family should have individual plans, plans which are realistic and which are aimed at the realization of these common goals.

What can I promise on behalf of the government? I cannot promise that we shall find the best solution always and on every issue, immediately and infallibly. What I can promise is that we shall pay attention and learn from the criticism of practice.

In conclusion I can say in front of the esteemed National Assembly that the task facing us, albeit complex, is attractive, beautiful, because its solution will serve the welfare of our people, because it means not what is accustomed but what is new and to create something new is true creative work.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TRADE UNION CONGRESS OCTOBER MEETINGS

LD200806 Budapest MTI in English 0630 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 19 Oct (MTI)--Three Hungarian trade unions held their congresses in Budapest on Sunday.

The 41st Congress of the Hungarian Printing, Paper and Press Workers' Trade Union concluded work on Sunday. Those present at the session included Undersecretary Zsolt Bajnok, president of the information office of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Speakers at the debate on the trade union's written report concerning its work during the past five years and on the general secretary's additional remarks elaborating the report, included Imre Gyori, member and department head of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. He conveyed to the congress Janos Kadar's personal greetings and then analysing the historical traditions of the Hungarian trade union movement, he pointed out: Our developed socialist society cannot do without trade unions' force shaping the community and man. Referring to the resolution of the 12th party congress, he mentioned that trade unions were considerably contributing to the consolidation of the political and material base of the people's power. They were defending well workers' interests and were taking care of developing workers' political, professional and general erudition.

Imre Gyori called attention to the fact that rising tasks awaited trade unions, too, under changing and, in many respects, harder and more complicated conditions in the coming years. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan period all of us have to make great endeavours to preserve our social achievements and the results attained, said the speaker.

The 41st Congress of the Printing, Paper and Press Workers' Trade Union passed the report of the central leadership and adopted a resolution outlining the tasks of the next five years. Among these special emphasis is laid on the implementation of differentiated wage system, modernization of skilled workers' training, and further improvement in living and working conditions.

Finally the congress elected the trade union's office-bearers. Lazlo Terenyi was elected president, Janos Lux general secretary and Tibor Harai and Mrs Peter Ret became secretaries.

The Eighth Congress of the trade union of Hungarian Municipal and Local Industries' Workers continued on Sunday with debate and concluded with the election of office-bearers.

It emerged at the debate that the participants are particularly concerned over the problems of property trade enterprises.

The participants adopted a resolution drawing attention inter alia to that towards creating healthy and wholesome environments in new residential estates. Communal services should be built simultaneously.

Finally the congress elected office-bearers: Zoltan Fabok was re-elected president, while Otto Juhasz was elected general secretary. Mrs Illes Kocso, Istvan Peteri and Mrs Gabor Somoskoi were elected secretaries.

The 20th congress of the Hungarian Union of Leather Trade Workers concluded work on Sunday.

Speakers at the debate on the central leadership's report included Light Industry Minister Mrs Janos Keseru. In connection with the tasks before the trade, she said that in the coming years ever more countries will enter international market with good quality, modern leather industrial products made at little cost. In such circumstances, the success of Hungarian goods will depend on whether the industrial branch is capable of reducing production cost.

At the end the congress elected the trade union's leading organs and office-bearers. Janos Nemeth was elected president, Ferenc Petrak was re-elected general secretary, while Piroska Demeter and Pal Csikos were elected secretaries.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA RETURNS FROM NEW YORK

LD172347 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 17 Oct (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja returned from New York on Friday where he was attending the 35th UN General Assembly.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BULGARIA

LD201335 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, October 19 (MTI)--The Hungarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, left Sofia on Sunday for Budapest at the end of its official, friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

The Hungarian parliamentarians conducted talks in Sofia with a delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly. The Hungarian visitors were received by Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian head of the party and state, as well as by Prime Minister Todor Zhivkov. [As received--Stanko Todorov]

CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVES BUDAPEST FOR HOME

LD181412 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 17 Oct (MTI)--The delegation of activists of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee that visited Hungary under the leadership of CC department head Vaclav Marek between Oct. 15 to 17 to study party economy control in Hungary, left Budapest for home on Friday. During its stay the delegation was received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC. Laszlo Karakas, member and department head of the CC, carried on discussions with the Czechoslovak guests.

CORRECTION TO TRADE UNION SECRETARY, LABOR MINISTER INTERVIEW

The following correction to the item entitled "Trade Union Secretary Gal, Labor Minister Trethon Interviewed," published in the 20 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page F 6, should be made: On page F 6, in the sixth line of the third paragraph, substitute the word "substantive" for "contentual."

WORKERS IGNORE SOLIDARITY UNION LEADER, CALL FOR NEW STRIKE

Walesa at Meetings

LD202314 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] A delegation of leaders of the independent self-governing Solidarity trade unions of the Baltic coast, led by Lech Walesa, have made a tour of southern Poland attending meetings with trade unionists in a number of industrial centers. Lech Walesa also had a meeting with the press during the trip.

AFP on Strike Call

NC210701 Paris AFP in English 0621 GMT 21 Oct 80

[By Marian Kafarski]

[Text] Jastrzebia Stara, Poland, 21 Oct (AFP)--Polish workers, fearing excessive leniency toward what they considered a foot-dragging government, last night called for a new strike, and thus gave national union leader Lech Walesa his first taste of dissension within his ranks.

A majority of the 150 delegates from 37 local unions belonging to Solidarity, Mr Walesa's nationwide federation, wanted to set a date for the next work stoppage to protest Warsaw's delay in granting them registration, and hence official recognition.

Mr Walesa, who last week said strikes could be called only as a last resort, declined to accept the majority's views, arguing that the delegates meeting in this southern coal-mining center near the Czechoslovak border had no right to decide the matter. That prerogative, he added, citing Solidarity's statutes, belonged to the Coordination Committee, the federation's executive board.

Delegates then were asked to leave the room, to allow the committee to deliberate. As it began, Mr Walesa rushed out to attend a meeting in nearby Katowice, where 10,000 people helped him resume his triumphal tour of southern Poland.

The 30-member committee spent an hour debating, but could agree only to resume their discussions next Monday in Gdansk. The meeting ended in confusion, with some of the dissenting delegates waiting outside.

The disagreement surprised most observers, coming as it did on the heels of Mr Walesa's highly successful tour of the region. In many towns, he has been carried on residents' shoulders, with thousands of marchers signing the tune "May He Live 100 Years."

The first-ever workers' parliament, as it had been billed, thus ended with an obvious warning for Mr Walesa, a moderate who appeared to face a stern challenge from a radical wing within Solidarity that seemed to want more and quicker movement toward official recognition and higher pay.

Speculation as to whether Mr Walesa could control this faction was rife, and appeared of the utmost importance for the future of Poland. The possibility of wildcat strikes thus could no longer be discounted, observers noted, despite government appeals for productivity increases and other Warsaw Pact countries' discouraging, even vaguely threatening statements about continuing chaos.

RAILROAD WORKERS BREAK OFF TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

LD201808 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting was held today in the locomotive department at Wroclaw central railroad station between representatives of the Ministry of Transportation, led by Deputy Minister Czeslaw Goscilowicz, and the interfactory consultative committee of railroad workers, members of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union. Represented were [word indistinct] district state railroad directorates from Warsaw, Lublin, Krakow, Katowice, Wroclaw, Poznan, Szczecin and Gdansk and also representatives of the Design Bureau and the Polish State Railroad health service. The meeting was held to continue the talks begun on 17 October in Gdansk (?aimed at) direct and [word indistinct] explanations of the demands put forward by the interfactory consultative committee of railroad workers of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union. Those talks, which so far have produced no results, failed on demand there, which [words indistinct].

[Begin recording] [Goscilowicz] [Words indistinct] these are completely new, additional, demands going beyond the decisions in the Gdansk protocol.

[Unidentified speaker] Let us hear the statement by representative of the consultative committee of railroad workers Teodor (Kubiak).

[Kubiak] There are (?Z176 million to be allocated) for the railroads [words indistinct]. I don't understand at all why the minister cannot talk on that topic. He says (?it has been allocated). But the statement was quite clear: that money would solve the problem, and correspond (?to the sums) [words indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct] which were allocated, in connection with the agreement, and the agreement says clearly that money should be allocated primarily to the lowest paid and to families with many children, as compensation for [words indistinct]. I don't understand why the minister can't understand that. The quota of [figure indistinct] million corresponds in principle and is in accordance with (?the quota) which should emerge from [word indistinct] of the Gdansk agreement. [words indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] So it is not a question of the amount, but of the allocation of existing (?funds). The deliberations have been broken off. [Words indistinct] a telegram to the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Here is its content: In face of the evasion by representatives of the Ministry of Transportation [words indistinct] of the concrete and firm stand on point three of the demands of the railroad workers and the entire Polish State Railroad network, being a condition [word indistinct] for the resumption of talks, the interfactory consultative committee of railroad workers of the Solidarity and independent self-governing trade union demands a change in the composition of the commission or a [word indistinct] enabling an effective continuation of talks and the signing of a final branch agreement. The delegates of all districts of the Polish State Railroad will stay for an unlimited period in the locomotive shed at Wroclaw central station, the venue of the talks, waiting for the arrival of competent and plenipotentiary representatives of the government. It is proposed that the talks be renewed [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

GORZOW FACTORY WORKERS DECIDE AGAINST STRIKE

LD202002 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Ryszard Olejniczak dispatch]

[Excerpts] As perviously reported, the work force of the Gorzow Wielkopolski Stilon plant announced a warning strike last Friday in support of its wage proposals, stating that if no agreement is reached between the representatives of the work force and the management, a strike would be considered. The stance of the Stilon workers has been supported by other work forces affiliated with the interfactory founding committee of Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union

A meeting between Gorzow Governor Stanislaw Nowak and representatives of the Stilon work force was held this morning. Representatives of the interfactory founding committee and the manager of Stilon, Stanislaw Berkowski, were also present at the meeting.

It is a very good thing that this meeting was held today after all and that the governor assumed the difficult task of mediator. It is precisely thanks to this that I can now report that the conflict has been avoided, at least for the time being. Indeed, it has been decided that another, decisive round of talks on subjects interesting the work force and listed in their proposals will start today. Thus a situation favorable to the crystalization of views, the alleviation of tensions and the finding of solutions expected by all Stilon workers was created. But first of all it was decided that talks must be held in an atmosphere of calm, that all workers--particularly those at the lower end of the pay scale--will be included in wage increases and finally that the management will treat the plant's interfactory founding committee as a partner having full rights for negotiations and work.

As a result of this the interfactory founding committee decided to cancel the warning demonstration at noon today. A similar decision for all work forces affiliated with Solidarity was issued by the Gorzow interfactory founding committee. It was also decided that the talks at Stilon should end with the signing of an agreement no later than Thursday at 1200, and the sides expressed their hope that an agreement would be reached.

TALKS RESUME BETWEEN CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY, UNION IN GDANSK

LD211032 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Talks were resumed today concerning an agreement between representatives of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry and the branch committee of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union in Gdansk. These talks, which have been interrupted several times, have so far failed to achieve successful solutions. The differences of opinions relate, above all, to the increase in wages proposed by the ministry which average Z500. The builders regard this as insufficient. Today's talks must lead to the finalization of the agreement.

COMMENTARY VIEWS DELAY IN REGISTRATION OF SOLIDARITY UNION

LD202038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The statement in today's papers by Stanislaw Pawela, chairman of the Warsaw Voivodship Court, has been met with much public interest. This interest is understandable, because it is connected with the delay in the court registration of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union, which applied for registration on 24 September, that is, 4 weeks ago.

Since 1 October, when the court commented on the application, there has been an exchange of letters and a meeting with the representatives and plenipotentiaries of the union's founding committee. Some questions were explained, and more talks will be held before the end of the week. So much by way of introduction.

The whole issue of the registration of the new trade unions is not simply a legal procedure, not simply a form of acceptance of a new organization, which would amount to a recognition of the aims of the newly created entity and the assessment that those aims are consistent with the national interest and with the governing principles of our state. This is why it is reasonable to expect the provisions of the new statute presented for registration to be in full accordance with the constitution and existing legal provisions.

It is also clear that among the detailed legal acts, the main role should be played by the trade unions act. The act presently in force has been in existence for many years. A new trade union bill is now being prepared, and before the Sejm considers it, it will be the subject of a wide-ranging discussion and much consultation.

The team which is preparing the new bill includes, among others, the representatives of Solidarity and of trade unions of various industries, as well as lawyers and scholars. But we already know that the agreement reached on 31 August in Gdansk will be one of the fundamental documents on which the bill will be based.

This is why the court, until the Sejm passes the new bill, can base its decisions on the text of that agreement. Hence the absolute requirement that the statute comply with those points of the agreement which refer directly to the principles governing the establishment of new trade unions. If it is agreed that the Gdansk agreements form the basis for the activity of newly formed unions, then let us repeat: Until the new bill is passed by the Sejm, the court can only base itself on those agreements.

Thus it is impossible to understand why the founding committees do not want to include in the statutes provisions guaranteed by the agreements.

Other comments made by the court deal with the legal identity of the branches of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union. In accordance with current regulations, the union as a whole can be granted legal identity, whereas one of the points of the draft statute deals with the independent legal identity of the union's regional branches. It is clear that such identity can only be granted if those bodies are registered as individual regional trade unions. In this case everything depends on the union's territorial boundaries. If those boundaries extend nationwide, the union would be registered as a single entity; if regional boundaries are required, then each regional union would be registered individually.

The most controversy at present has been caused by the issue of passive voting rights. All unions registered so far have accepted the principle of separating the administrative, political and trade union functions, always assuming that they do not deprive any of their members of the right to hold trade union offices. Persons standing for election can either give up their candidature or, when elected, give up their other functions.

This is, perhaps, the most democratic solution. Banning anyone's candidature would place limitations on those who would like to assume the leading role of their own trade union.

To our mind the statement by Stanislaw Pawela has cleared up the difficulties encountered in the registration of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union and the talks now being held will result in a solution which will satisfy everyone.

KOPEC CHAIRS CONFERENCE ON SHORTER WORKING WEEK

LD201936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Problems connected with the introduction next year of a 5-day working week were discussed today at a conference held at the Council of Ministers Office and chaired by Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec.

Proposals prepared by the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs were examined. They are preliminary proposals and caused a great deal of controversy in the discussion. However, the basic proposal to shorten the working week was not questioned. A work week of 42 and 1/2 hours is proposed, that is, 8 and 1/2 hours a day. The 5-day working week cannot be introduced at the cost of reducing the workers' wages. Therefore, an increase of hourly pay proportional to the reduction of working hours has been proposed.

The proposals examined at the conference will soon be considered by the government.

REPORT ON SUPPLIES OF FOOD, RAW MATERIALS FROM USSR

LD202250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Summary] PAP's Moscow correspondent reports that the Soviet Union has started shipping to Poland raw materials and other goods in accordance with agreements concluded on 11 September this year during the visit to Moscow by a Polish economic delegation led by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

More than half of Soviet cellulose ordered at the time has been already supplied and further shipments have left Soviet ports. Also on their way to Poland are 150,000 tons of wheat from Kazakhstan and 6,000 tons of cotton from Uzbekistan. Soviet export enterprises have also prepared the shipment of 10,000 tons of canned fish and frozen or salted fish.

COMMERCE, COOPERATIVE TRADE UNION BEGINS CONGRESS

LD200953 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polisj 2100 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] The national congress of delegates of the trade union for employees of commerce and cooperatives today opened its 2-day debate on a program of action and new statute for the union. The statute describes the organization as universal, independent and self-governing.

CREATIVE ASSOCIATIONS COMMITTEE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD201405 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct (TANJUG)--A press conference on the programme and activity of the consultative committee of creative and scholarly associations was held here on the premises of the Polish Writers' Union. The committee was set up on 16 September and affiliates 24 associations of writers, composers, painters, film-makers, actors, pressmen, editors, book-sellers, librarians, alongside scholars-philosophers, sociologists, historians, etc. The committee stands for all of our creative and artistic communities which want to participate actively in shaping the country's cultural life, take part in the national debate on the place and significance of culture in all of the community's life.

Now that economic units and the Central Council of Trade Unions have backed out from financing culture, the situation in the field gives reason to special concern, said Gustaw Holoubek and Karol Malcuzynski. The Sejm committee in whose works Holoubek and Malcuzynski are taking part rejected the proposed budget outline demanding that the to-date meagre expenditure on culture be not reduced, but raised to reach 2 per cent of the budget.

Besides, the committee considers it purposeful for culture to participate in the revenues drawn by the state from cultural ventures and services such as the production of books, records, films, radio and TV licences. That would prove groundlessness of statements claiming that culture brings deficit only.

Jerzy S. Sito and Andrzej Szczypioski informed the pressmen about the steps taken by the committee aimed at reforming censorship. The committee handed state authorities a memorial on the issue, which contains postulates for the scope of activities, rights and methods to be used by censorship, in line with the agreements signed in Gdansk and Szczecin. The committee believes that the authorities will give it access to the prepared draft law on censorship in order to carry out extensive consultations.

LE MONDE VIEWS 'CONFUSION' IN STATE-TRADE UNION RELATIONS

LD201243 Paris LE MONDE in French 19-20 Oct 80 pp 1,4

[Bernard Guetta dispatch]

[Text] Warsaw--Be it a war of nerves or a real tougher attitude, relations between the independent trade unions and the authorities grew considerably tenser on Friday 17 October. Unless some element of appeasement appears over the weekend the National Solidarity Committee (note: the National Solidarity Committee, composed of regional trade union delegates, is temporarily leading the movement. It meets in Gdansk every Monday. On 20 October the meeting will be held in Silesia) could announce on Monday that it will call a general strike for 4 November at the end of the month if the movement's rules are not officially registered before then.

This is a strange situation since this start of a trial of strength could be witnessed initially by the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers who are meeting in the Polish capital on Sunday and Monday.

Officially they are supposed to be preparing for the forthcoming Madrid conference meeting and putting finishing touches to the proposal for a European disarmament conference. Indeed nobody is making much attempt to hide the fact that a large part of the time will be devoted to the development of the crisis in Poland. After the warnings given by East Berlin, Prague, and (more moderately) by Bucharest, the challenge which Lech Walesa and his friends could be forced to launch to their government would therefore be likely to be seen as a challenge addressed to the entire bloc.

This is a serious affair: It bodes ill for the future of relations between the new trade unions and the government. The present conflict appears to be purely one of form. The main reason why the authorities are refusing to register Solidarity's rules is apparently that they do not explicitly mention the movement's recognition of the party's leadership role and the regime's socialist nature.

The trade unionists retort that their text clearly indicates that their organization intends to act within the framework of both the constitution (which defines People's Poland as a socialist state in which the Polish United Workers' Party holds the leadership role), and the first article of the Gdansk agreements in which the strikers promised that their future trade unions would not call any of that into question any more than the country's political and military alliances.

The authorities seem to be trying to force a quarrel with the trade unions, who lack flexibility on a question of wording.

In reality the conflict is deeper. The government's aim is to ensure that the rules imply--by the presence of magic formulas--not merely recognition of the regime's principles but adhesion to them, which would make it possible to portray Solidarity as the fruit of a reform of the trade union movement without any break in ideological continuity.

The trade unionists reject that completely, sensing, whether confusedly or clearly, the political stake involved in this. On the eve of the signing of the Gdansk agreements the grass roots in the Lenin shipyard had already shown great reservations about the first article and it had taken all Mr Walesa's skill and the last-minute promise to release political prisoners to avert failure. Today, after promising--in an agreement with the government--not to undermine its foundations, they do not want to act in its favor in the rules, which are a different matter. The battle of words, and this is disturbing, is imperceptibly revealing the political problems which every Pole is trying to deny.

In addition to that, since the rules were submitted 1 month ago, the two sides have not wished to be seen to give in to the other and there also seem to be differing opinions among the group leading the country. Some members of the Politburo are apparently in favor of normalizing things quickly without imposing humiliating terms. Others, who might find support in an apparatus which has remained hostile to the very signing of the agreements, apparently want the party to show its authority, without calling the agreements into question.

Among the men who ousted Mr Gierek, there are several who were reformers in the sense that they had long been calling for economic reforms but who are nonetheless strictly orthodox. The detailed rumors being put about claim that they are beginning to organize with a view to the coming plenums and above all to the Extraordinary Congress.

There is nothing really tangible to confirm these rumors at present. However the fact is that the inconsistency which the authorities have demonstrated in the last week suggests that they lack cohesion. At the beginning of the week the Council of State chairman personally pressed Lech Walesa to attend in Warsaw on Friday the first meeting of the committee set up in September to study the new draft trade union law. That gesture seemed to indicate a forthcoming break in the deadlock over the rules and Solidarity accepted. On Wednesday there was a joint trade union-government meeting in Gdansk to seek a compromise on the rules. Shortly before going to the meeting the trade unions learned that the Warsaw magistrate responsible for registering the new organizations was expecting them in the capital on Thursday. Their interlocutors at first could not believe the news and the meeting was stopped short because the officials visibly no longer knew what stance to take.

In several cities, Krakow and Katowice in particular, relations between Solidarity and the local authorities are as good as they can be. The official press writes a little more freely each day about the new trade unions and the country's problems. The movement is still growing. It is difficult to imagine the government seeking confrontation in these conditions. Nor is it easier to imagine the arrival of the fraternal countries' foreign ministers being overshadowed by the announcement of the registration of the free trade unions' rules, still less that the trade unions should go so far on Monday as to announce a general strike while the Pact meeting is in progress.

One thing, however, can clearly be seen: confusion.

ECONOMIC SOCIETY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM

LD202214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Proposals for essential solutions of economic reform in Poland were discussed today at a session of the Central Board of the Polish Economic Society. The discussion was on the document prepared by a group of 100 experts.

In accordance with the proposals, the way for the economy to function must be focused on constant and rapid incrase of economic efficiency, should favor such shaping of human relations which would set the basis for using initiative and creative ability of working people and, as far as possible, create the conditions for social justice, the need for law and order and responsibility. The basic problem which must be resolved by the reform is the change in relations between the central authorities, enterprises, and the local authorities. The strengthening of central planning and management should be accompanied by an essential increase in self-reliance and responsibility of enterprises and the voivodship administration. The economists, however, warn against too high expectations. The greatest danger lies at present in a deepening of inflationary trends. A plan for economic stabilization is indispensable and the first result of the reform should be the achieving of an improvement in the population's real living conditions through better supplies to the market, that is, eliminating of waiting in line; streamlining of trade, public transport and health service; and strengthening the realization of responsibility for governing the country.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON CROP SITUATION, 'PEASANT FARMERS STRIKE'

LD191918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Anna Andrezejewska studio interview with Andrzej Kacala, deputy minister of agriculture--live or recorded]

[Summary] [Question] There are no potatoes on the market. Is it true that we have one-third less?

[Answer] The potato crop is down by about 11 million tons, but this is not quite one-third less, as the average total crop is 45-48 million tons a year. However, there is an enormous deficit in the overall potato crop. This will have a great effect on agriculture, as it basically goes for fodder, but it will create difficulties in the supply of potatoes to the public and to industry. The crop failed where it was very damp. For the first time we are seeing such precisely coordinated negative natural conditions affecting us. Experienced farmers say that usually if the grain harvest fails, the potatoes are good or some other crop. This year practically all crops have come off badly.

[Question] Is it true that fodder potatoes will have to be sold for there to be any potatoes at all?

[Answer] We are trying above all to get eating potatoes. State farms are being immensely helpful here. In several voivodships--for example, Gorzow and Zielona Gora--the drop in the crop is not as drastic as elsewhere and they are helping to supply the country with eating potatoes, almost down to getting rid of their own stocks. They will not be like the classical eating potato, but the point is that there will be some kind of potatoes.

[Question] Do you remember the enthusiasm for our first sugar refineries in Poland?

[Answer] The sugarbeet crop this year is down by one-third. There will be less sugar as a result. I think that we will have to make some drastic economies as regards sugar, and probably also import it, to cover consumer demand. Apart from potatoes and beets, supplies of fruit are good. Farmers have recently been turning to very unconventional raw materials of all kinds to turn them into fodder and this, together with additional imports of fodder, must allow us to prevent a sharp drop in livestock, particularly pigs, so that the difficultires in supplying the market with meat will not be worse later than they are at present. We are protecting the seed-potatoes for planting in the spring at all costs.

[Question] "Is it true that we are seeing a form of silent strike by peasant farmers? Simply, they are not supplying purchase points with as much livestock or crops that we would like to see. They don't get machinery, they don't get fodder, they don't get (?seedlings) and unfortunately they don't consider that they are obliged to help. A very human reflex, [word indistinct].

[Answer] "Well, in one question you have encompassed almost the entire economics and production organization of agriculture. I don't know if I will have the time for an answer which would not be a generalization, but I'll try.

[Question] (?"We have all the time in the world).

[Answer] "Well, there are of course enormous losses: those concerning the guarantee to agriculture of the means of production, as well as machinery, fertilizers and plant protection agents. I don't want to go into them all here as the range is too extensive. In this regard we have not been pampered. Recently, the weather in Poland hasn't been pampering farmers either and for a relatively long time now we have not been pampered by deliveries of the means of production to the farming industry. For that reason, therefore, the combination of those two factors has caused troubles which could have been less even with very bad weather. An appropriate amount of the means of production and a safeguarding of investments always acts as a buffer against bad natural conditions. Farmers throughout the world know that.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] "Yes, (?that data would confirm the thesis), but as far as strikes go or individual farmers holding back supplies are concerned, I don't think this is so. Simply, supplies are lower because the overall production is lower. [Word indistinct] There was holding back by individual farmers of livestock supplies, when a price rise was expected; [word indistinct] pigs was increased recently by 25, but a pig is not a horse--if one has reached commercial weight of (?120) kilograms, and the farmer keeps him for longer he will only (?waste fodder).

[Question] "They simply kill them off [words indistinct]?

[Answer] "We have been observing increased slaughter by farmers themselves and, to make no bones about it, not only farm slaughter. There is an enormous number of family connections, and this flow of what the farmer reared, slaughtered and processed on his farm is relatively large. Here you are right. On the other hand, it would be hard to describe this as a strike yet by the peasants."

AGRICULTURE MINISTER COMMENTS ON FARMING POLICY

LD191832 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct (PAP)--Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica, asked by PERSPEKTYWY weekly whether Polish farming can feed the nation, said: "It can, but not in the way some people imagine. Obviously, there are possibilities to boost food production in Poland and they are far from utilized.

"The point is decisions concerning conceptions of the development of farming should be made by those who know what farming is. No sensational ideas from dilettanti would solve the problem. First, let's leave the matters of farming to farmers themselves. Second, conditions for development depend on those branches of economy which provide the means needed for farming production. Once we've settled these two matters, the farming problem gets solved."

Speaking of renewed guarantees to warrant the durability of family farms, the minister said: "The durability of private farms has never been questioned within any farm policy project starting from the major breakthrough of 1950's. The atmosphere of uncertainty as to the honesty of intentions in farm policy were born of the relative drop in the supplies to the countryside and problems with basic production means, whose production was abandoned by this country's industry. Hence the conviction that the state does not care for private farms.

"We treat private farms as a permanent component which effectively operates within the socialist system of planned economy, a fact which was earlier picked by the PUWP and United Peasant Party leadership, the Sejm and government. As long as farmers choose to work within such a structure, they can do so.

"We are also going to strengthen socialized farms. While embarking upon restructuring of agriculture in Poland we do nothing in the name of any sophisticated idea which we happen to believe in, but because in no other way can we solve the problems (mainly social ones) facing the countryside. We should however leave the final choice to farmers".

GIEREK RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL, BEGINS REHABILITATION

LD210845 Warsaw PAP in English 0208 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (PAP)--The team of medical specialists treating Edward Gierek have announced that the improvement in Edward Gierek's condition after the heart attack he has suffered from, enabled the patient to leave hospital on October 17, and begin a follow-up treatment in a spa, scheduled for a long period of time.

KANIA RESPONDS TO COMPLAINTS OF WARSAW FOUNDRY PARTY MEMBERS

AU171631 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Marek Szymanski report: "With Party Members in 'Warszawa' Foundry--This is a living, thinking force..."; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AS REPORTED BY YESTERDAY'S TRYBUNA LUDU, ON 7 OCTOBER PZPR FIRST SECRETARY STANISLAW KANIA MET WITH THE SHOP PARTY ORGANIZATION OF THE WARSZAWA FOUNDRY ROLLING PLANT AND WITH SECRETARIES OF THE OTHER SHOP PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FOUNDRY. AN EXTENSIVE REPORT ON THE MEETING FOLLOWS:

THIS IS NO TIME, NO PLACE AND NO ATMOSPHERE FOR JOURNALISTIC EMBELLISHMENT. THE MEETING WAS SERIOUS AND TO THE POINT. THERE WAS NO APPLAUSE, NO STANDING WELCOME, NO CAMERAS AND NO FLASHBULBS. THE FIRST SECRETARY CAME TOGETHER WITH COMRADE ALOJZY KARKOSZKA. HE SAID GOOD MORNING, TOOK HIS SEAT AT THE TABLE AND THE MEETING BEGAN. THE SIXTH PARTY PLENUM ENDED THE DAY BEFORE, AND THE MEN HAD BEHIND THEM THE FIRST WAVE OF IMPRESSIONS, EVALUATIONS, DISCUSSIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

FOR 2 MONTHS WE HAVE TRIED TO MEET A MEMBER FROM THE CENTRAL PARTY BODY, JOZEF PACULT, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE PLANT COMMITTEE, SAID. IT IS REGRETTABLE THAT IT HAS TAKEN SO LONG, BUT IT IS NICE THAT THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY HAS COME. COMRADE KANIA, WE WELCOME YOU AND CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR APPOINTMENT TO YOUR DIFFICULT AND RESPONSIBLE FUNCTION. IF IT MAKES YOU FEEL A LITTLE BETTER, LET ME TELL YOU THAT THE WARSZAWA FOUNDRY HAS UP TO NOW BEEN CONSIDERED A PARTY BULWARK. WE HAVE NOT DISAPPOINTED IT. NOW, AGAIN, WE WANT TO HELP THE PARTY AND ITS LEADERSHIP.

It was obvious that Pacult was trying to speak so as to use a minimum of cliches, even though they are uplifting by their nature. The meeting was supposed to include a single shop party organization and not all the party aktivs of the foundry. If you meet a shop party organization you avoid selecting people and it is more genuine, Comrade Kania said later on. We should permanently introduce such a custom.

However, aktivs did gather together, but most of them were from the basic party organizations in the rolling plant. There were no more than 100 comrades. This is very good. I have not come here to make a speech, but to talk with you. It is very difficult to talk at rallies....

Pacult briefly described what had taken place in the foundry in the past few months. In July sharp discussions took place. The drawing mill went downtime for a few hours, but later on--when the talks in the coastal region were drawing out--the entire foundry went on strike for a few days. Good order was maintained. The temperature of the furnaces was kept level and energy services continued their work. At the beginning of August the foundry exceeded the value of the annual production plan by Z120 million. The August strikes cost us Z180 million, but the plan was fulfilled in September. The products are there, but they have not been sold. The actual final losses amount to Z160 million. There is a shortage of prime materials, energy and other materials. If we get them, no one will spare their efforts.

At that time the foundry's party organization lost over 50 members. They surrendered their cards in bitterness. The party grassroots were terribly disappointed by the leadership. Jozef Pacult stressed: THE TALENTS AND INDUSTRY OF THE POLES SHOULD BE BETTER USED. IF YOU HAVE 1 MILLION PEOPLE WITH HIGHER EDUCATION THEY SHOULD BE ABLE TO FORESEE ECONOMIC PHENOMENA AND FAILURES, INCLUDING THE POLITICAL ONES. WE HAVE SO MANY ENLIGHTENED EXPERTS IN IDEOLOGY, BUT THEY SHOW SIGNS OF LIFE ONLY WHEN WE ALL ARE WISE ENOUGH AND BURNED BY EXPERIENCE. THE WARSZAWA FOUNDRY PARTY ORGANIZATION HAS NEVER BEEN TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION. AND YET THE PARTY IS WITHIN US. It is not in the committees, which are staffed by our party representatives. The workers class is here, at the grassroots. It is also in the new trade unions. The name does not matter. Party members account for some 50 percent of their aktivs. Today no one is able to foresee which model of trade unionism the work force will choose. We want it to be a conscious choice and we trust that the new trade unions and our members in them will see that they do their work in the spirit of socialism.

As for the sixth party plenum, we praise the report. You said everything with tact--without discouraging people. We know that you have begun to do your job in a very difficult period. In 1970 Comrade Gierek was given a credit of trust at once. You also have credit, but one to pay back. We, too, and the entire party, have to pay it back together with you.

As for the discussion, I hesitate to use epithets such as candid, sharp, lively or enlivened. What I will say is that the discussion was conducted along various lines. We heard the voices of the people who were embittered and sorely tried by life and especially by the events in which they were not passive witnesses, but which did not allow them to obtain satisfaction in action and to taste success.

Line One of the Meeting's Discussion, Which Is Still Most Important: Rancor, Bitterness and Wrath

In the mid-seventies a section of the party leadership lost its class character. Before the eighth party congress we spoke about those who had ranches and who had their heads turned. It was not lack of money that made people come to their senses again. It was a feeling for social justice that has been the prime reason. Comrade Kania, the past few weeks have been a bitter lesson for us. WE CAN EXTRICATE OURSELVES FROM THE CRISIS IF WE INTENSIFY SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY. YOU CAN FIND PARTY MEMBERS ALL OVER POLAND AND NOT ONLY IN THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. THE 3 MILLION PEOPLE IN THE PARTY ARE A LIVING AND THINKING FORCE. WE ARE A PEOPLE WHO THINK AND KNOW. WE WILL DEFEND SOCIALISM, BUT WE WILL NOT DEFEND THE PEOPLE WHO BETRAYED SOCIALISM, THE PARTY AND POLAND. (Zdizislaw Kazikowski from the traffic department).

I have now gone through the fourth political turn, but I would not like to go through the fifth turn. We discussed causes for events on every occasion, but the reports on what we had been saying went out of this foundry as harbingers of good tidings, which were made even better in the district reports and, of course, in the reports sent by the Voivodship Committee to the Central Committee. (Stanislaw Boron, first party secretary in the casting department).

I did not join Bierut, Gomulka or Gierek. But I did join the party, for better or worse, except that I have suffered too much on account of that "worse." I have seen and experienced too many stupidities.

That is what Mieczyslaw Skiba from the department of the chief technological officer had to say. He criticized the reform of the administration, which has produced little of any use. Kazimierz Szymanski from the mechanical department bitterly recalled the defects of party information, although the aktivs that lack information are in losing positions when it comes to discussing the party cause. Let us have back those good old days when a party secretary always kept his word. Szymanski was optimistic; the party has enjoyed and will enjoy trust, but we had better set about doing things.

Line Two: Reflections and Evaluations

Even before the strikes occurred we had been saying that the workers class had its power wrested from it. We have created an intelligentsia, a part of which hails from the workers class but does not want to have anything to do with workers. All right, we admit a manager to the party, but let us first find out how his enterprise works. If it works poorly, its manager cannot be admitted to the party. The same applies to lesser managers, foremen and subforemen. (Jan Kubiak from the cold rolling shop).

A strike is a very dangerous thing for the workers and managers. We should keep that in mind. But now we want to live in peace and stability, without troubles in work and out of it. We have a right to that.... ("a worker out of many millions of workers," this is how the speaker described himself).

What have the people been saying since the sixth party plenum? That there is still a lack of aggressive party activities--now, today, an ugly atmosphere of accusations and rumors is intensifying. It is not only the people from the very top that are being accused of bad management and even of swindles. Some managers here are afraid to ask anything of a worker because he will dash off to the new unions to complain and a strike is on. Rumors are making rounds about 80 swindlers in this foundry whose names are supposed to have been listed by the new trade unions. Also, a group of laggards have demanded that their foreman be fired. Why? Because he does not want to booze with them and urges them to work. They want the new trade unions to be their protector. Let us be afraid of those who have remained at intermediate levels and who say: As long as I am here the scum will not kick the traces. Who will deal with them? They are smart. In our foundry they used to lead Comrade Gierek along nicely-kept routes so he could see only nice and pleasant things. But in the Lenin foundry they took a minister to where the most mud was and he had to plunge into a muddy puddle. He got the works and learned things as they really were.

We need the party. For 2 months we have been striving to have someone from the party leadership to come to us for a talk. We have felt that such a visit was necessary, despite all the bitterness and tragedy. That means that the party continues to mean much for the country. (Wieslaw Gemza, first secretary of the plant committee in the power and mechanical department).

Just a thought: It is easier to rebuild a city than trust. (Tadeusz Wyrzykowski, first secretary of the plant committee in the processing departments).

Line Three: Proposals for Overcoming Crisis, Postulates and Advice Addressed to First Secretary

COMRADE KANIA, YOU HAVE SCORED A PERSONAL SUCCESS TODAY. DO YOU KNOW WHAT IT IS? YOUR SUCCESS IS THAT WE ARE SO CANDID WITH YOU. THAT IS YOUR VICTORY AND OURS.

ON THE OTHER HAND, I AM DISTURBED BY WHAT I HAVE READ IN THE SIXTH PARTY PLENUM MATERIALS. THEY INCLUDE STATEMENTS BY THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE DISAPPOINTED US AND NOW HAVE ENOUGH CIVIL COURAGE TO GIVE US ADVICE ON HOW WE SHOULD EXTRICATE OURSELVES FROM THE CRISIS. HOW ONE CAN LACK SHAME!

IT IS NOT ONLY IDEOLOGY THAT THE PARTY SHOULD BE CONCERNED WITH. COMMON DECENCY IS ALSO AT STAKE. (Wladyslaw Gemza).

Most of the lower party echelons have no influence on administration. But the situation in administration is worse than in the party. COMRADE KANIA, I AM ABSOLUTELY CONFIDENT THAT WE WILL BE ABLE TO RAPIDLY RENEW THE PARTY, BUT WE WILL HAVE MANY TROUBLES WITH ADMINISTRATION, COMRADE SECRETARY. Administration is staffed by the people who in the shop address you as "comrade," but on an excursion they greet you "good morning, Mr so and so." Administration has a mighty army of specialists in objective difficulties. (Mieczyslaw Skiba).

Comrade Kania, get rid of sycophants and professional back-slappers. There are still many of them. I realized that when I read the statements by those who had spoken during the sixth plenum. I, a small and modest secretary, have pangs of conscience about what has happened in our party, but some comrades from the top have the impudence to say: I was ordered to do so and so. I was speechless. (Jozef Skrok, plant committee secretary in the metallurgical and forging department).

Comrade Kania, I wish you staying power, much staying power. No one envies you your job.... (Jan Kubiak)

Your speech at the plenum has uplifted us. We know that within a few months our lives will be tough, but let us all have it tough. When I say tough I do not mean that some should have stocks of French cognac stowed away in their cellars and some should dash around the city looking for potatoes to buy. (Zdzislaw Kazikowski)

Comrade Kania, do come to visit us often, whenever you feel like it, without letting us know in advance. Take a walk around our foundry and talk to people--they will tell you everything and you will not make mistakes. Do the same around Poland. Do it quietly without fanfare and publicity. Always go to the simple people. You will see how that will help you. (Jozef Skrok)

Line Four: About New Trade Unions

THE NEW TRADE UNIONS? I AM FULL OF OPTIMISM. THEY ARE STAFFED BY PARTY MEMBERS. THESE TRADE UNIONS WILL BE TRADE UNIONS IF WE HELP THEM TO DEFEND THE WORKERS AND IF THEY DO NOT COME OUT AGAINST SOCIALISM. They are staffed by people who have backbone. They have favorably settled what I have not been able to settle for years with the help of all the regulations and statutes. I praise them for their energy and courage. I count on them. (Jozef Skrok)

I am speaking on my own behalf. I was one of the strike organizers in the foundry and a delegate of the striking workers to the Gdansk Interfactory Strike Committee. I am a member of the founding committee of the independent and self-governing trade unions in this foundry. But I am a party member above all.

The workers do not want now to be what they once were. They want to be convinced that a representative of the ruling body is a representative for all people.

WE DO NOT WANT TO SET UP A NEW PARTY. THE ONLY THING WE WANT IS TO DEFEND THE WORKER. WE ARE FULLY AWARE OF THE ATTEMPTS BY THE KOR. WE ARE VIGILANT AND WE WILL NOT ALLOW THE NEW TRADE UNIONS TO BECOME ENEMIES OF OUR FATHERLAND. NOR WILL WE ALLOW THE PARTY TO ABANDON THE WORKER AND TO LEAVE HIM TO HIS OWN DEVICES AT ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE. (Andrezej Szymanski, member of the founding committee of the independent and self-governing trade unions).

Now I know that everything is one to me. Comrade Musial's speech at this meeting has lifted my spirits a little. But how can you defend yourself? If you say something, they will reply: He is fighting for his post. All the time I keep receiving notices that various people have been fired. I am unable to defend them. But how many can you treat like that? All of them! Twenty-three signed the list, but one must go. Even if he were of the best. Each one of us could be so "accounted for"--mathematically.

The INTERPRESS AGENCY brought in a British journalist who wanted to talk with us and with the new trade unions. Certainly, he came to me and said that we were hindering the new trade unions in their activities and that we refused to let them put up their posters. We took the journalist around the foundry and showed him the posters. He then took a new copy of the trade union bulletin out of the printing machine. And what did that journalist write for the BBC? That I sit in a beautiful office and that those from the new trade unions have bags of trouble. We do not have prime materials because the Centrazlom plant is on strike. What do they want? They want jubilee premiums after 5 years of work! It would make a cat laugh! If the party fails to take the helm again as soon as possible, I see the future black. [Edward Plusa, chairman of the plant council)

Alojzy Karkoszka, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR committee in Warsaw:

I appreciate your bitterness, but my mood is about the same. I felt like that 10 years ago in Gdansk. Still, I am consoled by the fact that there the party was able to relatively rapidly pull itself together and to set about doing things--to deal with specific issues. That makes me believe that we will do the same in Warsaw.

YOU SAY THAT YOUR FOUNDRY HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE PARTY'S BULWARK. HAS BEEN? IT IS! TODAY'S EXCITING DISCUSSIONS HAVE CONFIRMED IT. The materials and resolutions of the sixth party plenum are reasons enough for honest people to start believing and acting. I am certain that when we have implemented the proposals put forward by the basic party organizations and plant organizations as well as the decisions of the sixth plenum and those to be made by the ninth congress, permanent guarantees will be created that what we are now going through will never again happen.

A Good Bit of Truth

Comrade Stanislaw Kania:

Comrade Gajewski, member of the Warszawa foundry Central Committee, encouranged me to come here by saying at the sixth party plenum that when things look up visitors from the Central Committee are quite willing to come to see you, but when the situation is bad it is impossible to have anyone come here. I thought: If I have to take my first steps in my new job in Warsaw, then the best thing to do is to make for your foundry to see the metallurgical workers--the people doing the heaviest work. After all, symbols oblige. Also, here I have been able to look into the eyes of the comrades whose origins are like mine.

I thank you for what you have said here about the sixth plenum debates; a good bit of truth. I also think that what you have said shows your support and your expectations. It is a fact that the people at the sixth plenum said what had been said many times before. That is true, but when practice does not match words, it is not the words that have to be changed but the practice.

You have also said that the trust in the leadership is still not what it should be. I know. Well, why should it be what it should be? TRUST HAS BROKEN DOWN, NOT BECAUSE THE WORDS WERE BAD, BUT BECAUSE PRACTICE WAS BAD. AND CONCERNING US, WE HAVE SO FAR USED ONLY WORDS. WE MUST FOLLOW THEM WITH GOOD DEEDS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. WILL WE SUCCEED IN THAT?

THE WHOLE THING DEPENDS ON MORE THAN JUST THE POLITBURO AND THE FIRST SECRETARY. NOR ARE INTENTIONS ENOUGH. The country's situation is extremely difficult, nay, dramatic, but, unfortunately, not all our people realize it fully. If the economy does not improve, whatever we are doing will be useless. We know the market situation.

Last year--for the first time since the war--our national income went down. It will go down this year as well, and that in a situation when the wage fund is already greatly overdrawn and when industry is performing at 80-85 percent of its production capacity, which is not everywhere a result of shortages of raw and other materials. Nowadays the mining industry is supplying us 60,000-80,000 tons of coal less a day than before, and it does not work Sundays.

Another question: HOW TO EXPLOIT AND TO GET HOLD OF THE ECONOMY THAT IS CAPABLE OF INCREASING PRODUCTION BY 10-12 PERCENT ANNUALLY, BUT WHICH IS REGRESSING OR STAGNATING? In the meantime, the interest on our loans alone costs us more than we can earn on all our coal exports to the capitalist countries.

In this situation, as it is, all I can do is to announce makeshift measures to somehow ease the burden. For example, I can tell you that we will do our best to provide the population with ample stocks of coal and potatoes. I still do not know how it will be done, but I do know that there must be no shortage of coal and potatoes in the winter.

In the situation that I am talking about there are manifestations about which we can do nothing; for example, the poor yields of potatoes. But we must remember that bad planning and management are fundamentally responsible for scarcities. For example, the supplies of fertilizers for farmers have not been increased by even one kilogram in this 5-year period. How could you then boost the yields?

THAT IS WHY WE REGARD THE PROGRAM TO OVERCOME OUR TROUBLES AS THE MAIN COMPONENT PART OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE NINTH CONGRESS. NO ONE WILL DRAW UP THAT PROGRAM FOR THE PARTY, AND IF THERE IS NO PROGRAM IT IS USELESS TO CONVENE A CONGRESS.

HOWEVER, TWO CONDITIONS MUST BE FULFILLED FIRST. ONE, IT IS NECESSARY TO STOP THE TERRIBLE ESCALATION [ESKALACJA] OF DEMANDS, BECAUSE IT THREATENS THE COUNTRY'S RUIN. TWO, OUR ECONOMY MUST SPEED UP ITS OPERATION. THE COUNTRY IS NOT USING ITS ECONOMIC POTENTIAL. THAT IS WHY WE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE AND SET UP CONTACTS WITH SOCIALIST STATES. WE HAVE FACTORIES AND SKILLED WORKERS, BUT WE ARE SHORT OF RAW MATERIALS.

We have still not proposed when the congress should be held, but the Central Committee has decided to start preparations for it at once. We will start them at once, but as for a congress program we know that it must not be a makeshift bunch of promises. Enormous efforts are necessary to make that program feasible.

THE CADRES: WE HAVE MUCH TO DO REGARDING SELECTION OF PEOPLE FOR WORK IN THE PARTY APPARATUS. THE APPARATUS OF THE WORKERS PARTY SHOULD BE STAFFED BY PEOPLE WHO KNOW ALL ABOUT THEIR WORK--PEOPLE WITH EXPERIENCE AS COMMON WORKERS AND WITH HIGHER EDUCATION. HOWEVER, THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IS FOR PEOPLE TO ROTATE. Me too. If people do not want to rotate and to change the methods of their work and the approach to their duties, they must be replaced. Poland is a different country now. The conditions of work and development as well as values and sensitivities are different.

The temperature among the cadres is high, but we cannot allow the situation in which a person who is unsuitable in his post cannot be given another post. It is necessary to respect people, to respect our cadres. We will make many changes in cadres, but we will remember that we must not treat the people who failed in their jobs in the same way as the people who betrayed the party and society.

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE NEW TRADE UNIONS IS AS WE STATED IN THE REPORT TO THE SIXTH PLENUM. BUT I WOULD LIKE TO SAY A FEW WORDS ABOUT STRIKES. EACH STRIKE CAUSES LOSSES AND PRODUCES DANGERS THAT ARE DIFFICULT TO FORESEE. Those are not losses for the government. They are for Poland. There is a certain common sense limit. If we overstep that limit, we may plunge the country into a catastrophe. We have enough patience to continue talks and we can continue them, but I suspect that some new trade unions and their functionaries do not realize how dramatic our country's situation is. Fortunately, strikes are on the wane now.

AS FOR RESPONSIBILITY AND AS FOR OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE MOST GUILTY OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT HAS HAPPENED, the Central Committee has drawn the necessary conclusions. The cases of other people will be scrutinized. For example, we want to inquire into every investment and every license that is not in operation. After all, there must be someone who is responsible for the expenditures on such projects. But we also must protect people against slanders, because slander destroys society.

Like the other speeches made that afternoon that speech was not followed by applause. People were deep in thought. Comrade Jozef Pacult just said: Comrade Kania, I know that this meeting with foundry workers has added to your personal credit of trust. We want to get to know you better. We have never had such close contact with the first secretary of the party as we have had today. Perhaps it is because the situation is so unusual. It is no use making declarations. All I can say is: We will try not to disappoint the party.

The meeting then sang the Internationale. It rang out with great strength....

KANIA ADDRESSES SOCIALIST YOUTH AKTIVS

AU201533 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania at 13 October Warsaw meeting with aktivs of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth]

[Text] Stanislaw Kania stressed that the youth's attitudes determine many aspects of Polish life and that young people are a creative force in the economy and culture, and a factor in the sociopolitical situation.

Discussing the most important current issues, S. Kania said that the party and people are demanding that guarantees be created to prevent a recurrence of errors. The party is closely listening to society's voices and to young working people's proposals on how to repair and renew the socialist state. Efforts to really intensify socialist democracy and to make the party correctly play its leading role are the conditions for that renewal, as noted by the sixth party plenum. All the people of good will, no matter what their political affiliation, who want Poland's prosperity must unite in a close alliance and cooperation.

The union's basic task is to foster creative civic attitudes in young people and to really commit them to making decisions about the country. S. Kania backed the proposal that a youth law should be worked out.

S. Kania also discussed the present sociopolitical and economic situation. He drew attention to the enormous gap between economic demands and the country's potential. This problem has been aggravated by a weaker pace of production. Not all the shortages experienced by the population should be blamed on the lack of raw and other materials. The situation in agriculture is particularly difficult. That is why we must have prudence and common sense in submitting new demands, but above all we need a normal pace of work throughout the economy.

S. Kania devoted much attention to questions stemming from the new situation in the trade union movement, and pointed to the workers class hopes that the new unions will serve it effectively. The party is sympathetic to the independent self-governing trade unions and will facilitate the renewal of the branch trade unions.

S. Kania replied to many questions put to him at the meeting. Many of the problems concerning the young people's living and working conditions will have to solved comprehensively. There is no doubt that one of the most urgent problems to be solved is the condition of young families and the issue of increasing young people's participation in the work of the bodies of socialist democracy--the Sejm, people's councils and workers and social self-government groups.

I hope, S. Kania said in conclusion, that your activities will go hand in hand with efforts to find out what we ourselves can and should change to make our life better and to ensure that justice always prevails.

PINKOWSKI MEETS WITH OFFICIALS ON LICENSE POLICY

LD210422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting has been held at the office of Premier Jozef Pinkowski devoted to problems connected with the license policy. The meeting was attended by Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK], and Hanusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology.

The control activity of the NIK in license policies was examined. The premier requested the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and the Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers to carry out a detailed assessment of the license policy to date. The assessment is to examine the purposefulness of the purchase and the state of implementation of all agreements on licenses. The assessment should be completed by the end of this year.

ACTIVITY OF STATE PRICES COMMISSION OUTLINED

LD171544 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The State Prices Commission, in accordance with tasks entrusted to it, is stepping up its activities. In the third quarter the control has encompassed retail prices for goods and services provided to the population, on a larger scale than hitherto. Special attention has been paid to the private sector.

Sanctions for charging higher prices than those in force have been increased to counteract harmful phenomena. Proposals were submitted for the imposition of higher penalties and fines by the courts and collegia for offenses as well as for the withdrawing of commercial licences from people who have committed such offenses twice.

As a result of the control, over 1,000 prices have been reduced in the third quarter. On an annual basis the financial benefit of the operation will amount ot Z40 million but will only amount to Z9 million as regards products for the market.

CEAUSESCU TO PAY STATE VISIT TO NORWAY 13-15 NOVEMBER

AU210759 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] It has been officially announced that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay a state visit to Norway between 13 and 15 November, at the invitation of His Majesty King Olav V.

CEAUSESCU GREETS PDRY PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU161048 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] To Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP], chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY and prime minister, Aden:

I take special pleasure in extending cordial congratulations and sincere wishes for good health and personal happiness to you on the national day of the PDRY, together with wishes for prosperity and success to the friendly Yemeni people on their path of independent socioeconomic development under YSP leadership.

I am fully convinced that the intensification and deepening of relations of friendship between the RCP and YSP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PDRY, both at a bilateral level and in international life, serve the interests of our two peoples and countries and the general cause of peace, detente, independence and understanding in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW BELGIAN AMBASSADOR

AU161831 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Yves Vercauteren, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Belgium to our country. In his speech on this occasion, the ambassador recalled the good traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Belgium and Romania, and stressed the particular role of the high-level dialogue in Brussels and Bucharest for promoting and stimulating these relations. He also expressed the hope that the intensification of good bilateral relations will contribute--in the current difficult international situation--to establishing multilateral relations of trust, which will give new impetus to detente, security and cooperation in Europe and to the establishment of a new international economic order. In this respect, he pointed out the Romanian-Belgian cooperation for attaining the great requirements of the contemporary world.

In his reply, the Romanian head of state expressed satisfaction with the evolution of ties between Romania and Belgium. He emphasized the particular significance of the Romanian-Belgium high-level dialogue for comprehensively developing friendship and cooperation between our peoples. The Romanian president also highlighted broad opportunities for expanding Romanian-Belgian cooperation in all fields of mutual interest and for intensifying and expanding trade and economic exchanges.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that Romania actively participates in international life, and in efforts to give impetus to detente, security and cooperation in Europe and to establish a new international economic order. In this respect he stressed that our country attaches primary importance to the issues of security and cooperation in Europe, and actively participates in preparing for the Madrid meeting, with the desire that this meeting should give a new impetus to the policy of cooperation and detente, ensure the implementation of the Helsinki documents and lay the foundation for organizing a special conference on European disarmament.

Stating that Romania resolutely speaks out against the deployment of new missiles in Europe and for overall disarmament, primarily nuclear, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that everything possible should be done to reduce military expenditures, which are an ever greater burden for peoples, to eliminate military bases and blocs and to adopt practical measures conducive to strengthening trust and cooperation among peoples.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER BURTICA MEETS WITH DANISH DELEGATION

AU201801 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today met with the Danish Folketing delegation led by Knud Andersen, chairman of the parliament. The sides expressed satisfaction with the good bilateral relations, and discussed matters of common interests concerning the expansion and diversification of Romanian-Danish economic cooperation in various areas. The Danish parliament members also met with Comrade Gheorghe Pana, general mayor of Bucharest, and visited the Bucharest heavy machinery enterprise.

RCP SECRETARY COMAN RECEIVES PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL

AU202036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 20, Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., met with (Abu Adnan al-Karim Qa'is), member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who is paying a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the R.C.P.

The meeting, that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, occasioned an exchange of views on the current activity and preoccupations of the R.C.P. and the D.F.L.P., on bilateral relations, as well as on some aspects of the international situation.

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES AS-SA'IQAH SECRETARY GENERAL

AU202040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 20, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., had an interview with 'Isam (al-Kadi), member of the national command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, secretary-general of the "As-Sa'iqah" Palestinian organisation, who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P. Also present was Ahmad (Daoule), head of the Foreign Relations Department of the As-Sa'iqah.

During the interview, opinions were exchanged on the current concerns and activity of the R.C.P. and of the As-Sa'iqah and the wish was expressed of further developing bilateral relations in the interests of the Romanian and Palestinian peoples, of the cause of peace, security, independence and international collaboration. Also approached were some aspects of the international situation. The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSIONS ADOPT DRAFT BILLS

AU171440 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpts] For 2 days the Grand National Assembly [GNA] examined a number of draft bills drafted under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. They are documents of particular importance for our country's socioeconomic development, for further improving our socialist democracy and for establishing the norms of socialist ethics and equity in our country's life.

At the first part of the second session of the eighth legislature, which concluded today at noon, the GNA unanimously adopted the following seven bills:

1. Bill on adoption of the national uniform plan of socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1981;

2. Bill on development of small-scale industry;

3. Bill on modification of Law No 57 of 1968 on the organization and operation of People's Councils;

4. Bill on the obligation of leadership bodies in socioeconomic activity and of other party-state activists to declare their private property;

5. Bill on modification of Law No 4 of 1973 regarding development of housing construction, sale of state-owned housing to the people and the construction of privately-owned rest homes;

6. Bill on modification and completion of Law No 5 of 1973 regarding the administration of housing and regulation of relationship between owners and tennants;

7. Bill on organizing excursions abroad for Romanian tourists.

Thus the first part of the second session of the eighth legislature of the GNA ended. The other four points on the GNA agenda: A draft bill on adoption of 1981 state budget; a draft bill on investments; a draft bill on modification and completion of Law No 14 of 1971 on the administration of fixed assets and material resources and on technical-material supply and the draft bills on approving decrees with power of law issued by the State Council will be examined by the GNA in the second part of the session that will be convened later. The date of that session will be announced in due course.

Further Proceedings

AU171145 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Oct (AGERPRES)--The second session of the eighth [legislature of the] Grand National Assembly was resumed on Friday morning in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu. Debates continued on the first item in the agenda--the bill regarding the adoption of the single national plan of Romania's socio-economic development in 1981. The debates, which started on October 16, were preceded by the exposition presented by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and by a co-report of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development and the report of the G.N.A. Standing Commission on the bill regarding the plan for next year.

Concluding the debates on this item, the deputies unanimously approved the single national plan of Romania's socio-economic development in 1981.

The second item in the agenda was debated next--the bill regarding the development of small-scale industry. This bill was presented by Vasile Marin, chairman of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farm. Ghoerghe Dumitrache, vice-chairman of the parliamentary commission for industry and economic and financial activity, read the report of the G.N.A. Standing Commission which endorsed the bill.

General debates on the bill followed.

The proceedings of the parliamentary session continue.

VRHOVEC, SRV FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD210458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade 20 Oct (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs and Nguyen Co Thach, foreign affairs minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, had talks today which took place in an atmosphere of openness and mutual respect. On this occasion they discussed in detail bilateral relations in every sphere--economic, political, and scientific-technical and cultural-educational cooperation. In this context, both sides expressed the desire to promote the relations between the two countries.

The following took part in the talks on the Vietnamese side: Hoang Quang, charge d'affaires of the SRV Embassy in Yugoslavia; Phan Doan Ham, deputy head of the administration for international organizations; and Phan Si Tam, attache of the Vietnamese Embassy in Yugoslavia. The following took part on the Yugoslav side; Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Radivoje Petkovic, head of administration at the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat; and Vukasin Krsmanovic, head of a group at the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat.

GRLICKOV OFFERS CONDOLENCES ON LONGO DEATH

LD180708 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 17 Oct 80

[TExt] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG)--"The world has lost a progressive figure, the Italian people, a prominent fighter for freedom and democracy and Italian communists, a leader forged in all battles", League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Dr Aleksandar Grlickov has stated on the death of Italian Communist Party President Luigi Longo.

In the statement to Italian ANSA news agency and to Radio-Kopar, Dr Grlickov set out that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, for whom Luigi Longo was an outstanding revolutionary, shares in the loss of the Italian communists. Dr Aleksandar Grlickov stressed Longo's outstanding role in the development of relations between Yugoslav and Italian communists and set out that relations between the two parties are founded on deep understanding and cooperation and the quest for answers to numerous present-day world questions. In particular questions concerning the roads of struggle for socialism and progress in the world.

DORONJSKI LEADS DELEGATION TO LONGO FUNERAL IN ROME

LD181238 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0944 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Oct (TANJUG)--A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia left for Rome this morning to attend the funeral of Luigi Longo, president of the Italian Communist Party. The delegation, headed by President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Stevan Doronjski, consists of member of the LCY CC Presidency Milos Minic, President of the Federal Council of the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia Kosta Nadj and Yugoslav Ambassador to Rome Marko Kosin.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MARKS PARTY CONFERENCE ANNIVERSARY

AU201248 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0845 GMT on 20 October carries a live relay of the festive session of the LCY Central Committee at the Zagreb Hall of Sociopolitical Organizations of Croatia on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Yugoslav Communist Party's Fifth National Conference. Introducing the relay, the announcer recalls the historical events of 40 years ago and introduces a report on the inauguration--"a little more than 1 hour ago"--of the museum of the Yugoslav Communist Party's Fifth Conference in the house at former Bihacka Ulica in Zagreb's Dubrava commune where the conference was held.

The inauguration ceremony is said to have been attended by the surviving participants of the fifth national conference, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, delegations of the LCY central committees of the republics and provinces, Zagreb city and Dubrava communal sociopolitical workers and citizens. The report includes brief recorded passages from the inauguration address by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and a participant in the fifth national conference. Recalling the character of Zagreb at the time of the fifth national conference, Blazevic says: "This is the proletarian communist nucleus of our party whose many members departed early but they greatly enriched the revolution and the victory and indebted us to them and we must never forget that when we speak about Tito and his work, because we know that--whenever he spoke about the revolution--Tito always very strongly emphasized the role of his comrades and fellow combatants with whom he cooperated, who inspired him and together with whom he raised the level of the class, social and revolutionary (?spirit)."

At 0855 GMT the announcer at the Hall of Sociopolitical Organizations of Croatia reports the arrival of the working presidium of the session and says that the following are members of the working presidium: Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Vojo Srzentic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro; Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia; Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kovoso; Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia; Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia; Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the League of Communists of Serbia; Dusan Alimpic, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina; and Col Gen Dane Cuic, president of the Committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

At 0900 GMT Stevan Doronjski opens the session saying: "Comrades, I open the festive session of the LCY Central Committee on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Yugoslav Communist Party's Fifth National Conference."

Following the International played by the orchestra, Doronjski says: "Comrades, I call on you to honor with 1 minute of silence the memory of all our comrades who gave their entire lives to the creation and development of our self-managing socialist community." He then gives the floor to Dusan Dragosavac to preside over the session.

At 0903 GMT Dusan Dragosavac says that, in addition to members of the LCY Central Committee, the LCY Statutory Commission and the LCY Control Commission, the session is also attended by the participants of the fifth national conference; delegations of the League of Communists, the SAWPY Conference, the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, the Federal Committee of the Federation of Associations of War Veterans of Yugoslavia, the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia; and representatives of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Zagreb city and the Dubrava commune. Dragosavac then gives the floor to Stevan Doronjski.

At 0904 Stevan Doronjski delivers his 36-minute "Report on the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Yugoslav Communist Party's Fifth National Conference." He ends his report at 0940 GMT and, following strong applause, Dragosavac closes the session at 0941 GMT.

Reporting the departure of the session's participants from the hall, the announcer says that the following also attended the session: Vladimir Bakaric, Milutin Baltic, Jakov Blazevic, Hamdija Bozanic, Pavle Gregoric, Vlado Janjic, Iso Jovanovic, Lazar Kolisevski, Vicko Krstulovic, Franc Leskosek, Karlo Mrazovic, Mara Naceva, Karlo Njegovan, Krsto Popivoda, Dobrivoj Radosavljevic, Vida Tomsic, Mijalko Todorovic, Stipe Ugarkovic, Svetczar Vukmanovic and many others, including representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The relay ends at 0944 GMT.

Doronjski Address

AU201130 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0904 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Speech by Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at 20 October session of the LCY Central Committee in Zagreb on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Yugoslav Communist Party's Fifth National Conference--live]

[Text] Comrades: Forty years ago the Yugoslav Communist Party held its fifth national conference in Dubrava, at that time a suburb of Zagreb. The fifth national conference occupies an extraordinary place the history of the LCY, because of the period in which it was held and as a result of the breadth and thoroughness of the preparations preceding it, the number of its delegates from all parts of Yugoslavia and the appraisals of the international and internal situation and the conclusions adopted by it. It expressed the organizational strength and ideological-political maturity and firmness of the party and defined the political line that prepared the Yugoslav communists to face their historical responsibilities in the decisive events that were about to occur. That was Tito's work. The conference was held in a very complex social situation and under difficult international conditions.

At that time the whirlwind of World War II, the bloodiest in mankind's history, was devastating Europe for the second year. Having enslaved several European countries, the fascist states were preparing for new conquests in Eastern and southeastern Europe and Yugoslavia's independence was increasingly directly threatened. The reactionary internal, wavering and later pro-fascist foreign policies of the Yugoslav bourgeois government was weakening the country's unity and defense capability. A deep internal socioeconomic and political crisis was intensifying because of the increasingly close economic ties with the fascist powers and an increasingly great inclusion of the Yugoslav economy in their war economy. The bourgeoisie was not able to solve the accumulated social and national contradictions in Yugoslav society, but it was united in its brutal suppression of the revolutionary workers' movement. The government countered the growing dissatisfaction of the popular masses and democratic and revolutionary movements in the country with increasingly reactionary measures similar to those of fascist regimes. In December 1939 the decision was taken to found concentration camps for communists and antifascists, united workers' trade unions were banned, racist laws were passed, various profascist and fascist terrorist organizations grew up and strengthened, and nationalistic passions broke out.

The Yugoslav Communist Party was the only organized political force which, understanding the fateful significance of that historic moment, had the courage to tell the popular masses the truth clearly and openly about the depth of the impending social crisis and dangers for the country, and to bravely present a program which opened up ways toward solutions in accordance with the true interests of the people and the country. This was manifested most completely precisely at the fifth national conference.

At that time the Yugoslav Communist Party already had approximately 7,500 members and SKOJ [Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia] had 17,800 members. The process of its internal organizational and ideopolitical consolidation under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito had already produced fruitful results. A new party leadership was formed in the country; the course of securing material and financial resources for party activity in the country through material support from the working class and working people in general was adopted; the seat of party technique was transferred into the country; the decisive battle against factionalism and sectarianism consolidated party unity; national and regional party leaderships were formed and strengthened; new party organizations were renewed and created in many parts of Yugoslavia; and a new political line which would permit close linking between the party and the working class and, more widely, with the exploited and nationally oppressed popular masses.

In the context of this political line there already existed a whole program for resolving the national question, and the struggle for the defense of the country was also linked with the clear perspective of creating a federal community of Yugoslav nations and nationalities. The Communist Party had a strong sociopolitical basis in the working class, among the intelligentsia and in democratically oriented individuals from various classes. It expanded work in the trade unions and its influence in the countryside. A revolutionary youth movement developed strongly under its wing.

The fifth national conference represents the end of that process of growing up of the Yugoslav Communist Party into our vanguard party which was at the same time a party of the masses, that is, into a party of revolution, whose main creator was Josip Broz Tito.

Very detailed and wide-ranging political and organizational preparations for the conference began as soon as early spring 1940. In order to ensure wide participation by party members in setting out party policy, and in the spirit of the new democratic relations which had developed in it, more than 100 local, district and provincial or national party conferences were held. Approximately 1,500 delegates, that is, about one-fifth of the total membership, took part in these. The conference analyzed the complex political problems of Yugoslav society and international relations; all essential questions of the life, work and struggle of the Yugoslav Communist Party and its organizations were discussed and delegates to the fifth national conference were elected. The Sixth National SKOJ Conference was held, as well as a national colloquium on popular aid.

One hundred and one delegates took part in the work of the fifth national conference 19-23 October 1940. These included 53 workers, 14 peasants, 29 intellectuals and 5 white-collar workers. The average age was 33, and their average party membership was 9 and 1/2 years. Eighty delegates had served prison sentences of several months, and 42 had served hard labor, so that each delegate to the conference had served an average of 2 years' hard labor or political imprisonment.

So, in the extent of the preparations and in the number of the composition of the delegates, as well as its decisions, this conference was to have all the forms of a party congress.

General Secretary Josip Broz Tito presented the report on the work of the Central Committee to the conference. This as well as the 10 other reports and very exhaustive discussion in which 165 speeches were made, contained an all-round analysis of Yugoslavia's international relations, international position and internal developments. The party's development since the fourth congress was also assessed. The results of the new leadership's persistent struggle since 1937 were particularly emphasized and assessed--a struggle which was aimed at overcoming the crisis which the party had been experiencing for many years.

On this basis the conference formulated a completely-formed political platform which the Yugoslav Communist Party built up in later years--a consistent orientation toward creating unity for all progressive and antifascist forces in the struggle against the fascist danger from outside and the reactionary social system in the country. Primarily this platform arose out of our own analysis of the state of Yugoslav society and of Yugoslavia's position at the time, as well as out of conviction that the bourgeois class--incapable of solving the accumulated social and national problems--was subsequently leaving the historical scene. The Communist Party adopted an assessment of the imperialistic nature of war, while deeming that this war also had an antifascist dimension. It therefore remained consistent in its view that Yugoslavia was being threatened by the danger of fascist aggression and so called specifically for a struggle against the threatened fascist invasion.

The essential elements of this political line were as follows:

The resolute struggle to strengthen the country's independence and defense and, as a precondition to this, the struggle for the democratization of political life, for the resolution of social, national and other problems, and for national equality and freedom, which could only be realized through the destruction of the Cvetkovic-Macek government and the creation of a popular government relying on the union of workers and peasants.

Also, with a view to maintaining the independence of the Yugoslav peoples, the policy of reliance on the Soviet Union as the then only socialist country which was also outside the war conflict.

At the end of its work the conference elected the Central Committee and Josip Broz Tito as general secretary. This was an expression of complete trust in the leadership up to that time and, especially, support for Tito's work on consolidating the party, which was soon to be confirmed by revolutionary practice with Tito's role and that of the new leadership in the national liberation struggle and social revolution.

The work and decisions of the fifth national conference expressed the new spirit in the party: independence, courage and self-criticism in its analysis of the situation and in setting out the aims and methods of political action. The conference demonstrated that the Yugoslav Communist Party had overcome its internal weaknesses and realized firm ideopolitical unity, and that it represented a significant political force, the only all-Yugoslav party capable of leading the working class, and nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, into the struggle for social and national liberation.

Its level of organization, strength and influence were attested to by the very fact that very wide-ranging and comprehensive preparations had been carried out successfully and that such a mass party conference had taken place in a large town, quite illegally, with delegates who were, for the most part, being watched by the police, and yet not a single raid or arrest took place.

The words with which Tito concluded the conference--that the next conference would be held in a country freed of both social and national oppression--contained the sense of the action program.

Following the fifth national conference the party was even more resolute and united in the struggle against the reactionary regime.

A firm organized and ideopolitically unified party with a clear political platform was able to react quickly and decisively to the fateful and dramatic events which subsequently occurred. It was prepared and equipped, by penetrating to the essence and tendencies of the then topical historical events, to feel directly and vibrantly the political moods of the broadest popular masses and to transform them into organized political action. That is why it was able to initiate an armed uprising and lead the national liberation struggle under conditions of general national catastrophe which our peoples experienced in April 1941.

In a word, the political line of the fifth national conference was specifically and historically tailored to the life needs and aspirations for freedom of the working class and nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in the complex and difficult internal and international conditions of the time. This was also confirmed by the fact that with the realization of this political line the Yugoslav Communist Party's political reputation and influence grew very rapidly among the working masses throughout the country. But its membership grew too.

Between April 1941 when it had approximately 8,000 members, of whom many were in camps and prisons, and the start of the uprising the Yugoslav Communist Party's membership had risen by 4,000 more members.

At the start of July 1941, then, it had only approximately 12,000 members. But it had clear and accurate assessments of the international situation and of internal circumstances and, in essential questions, it had accurately-defined political aims and methods for their realization and, on this basis, firm ideopolitical unity. In Tito's assessment, precisely "the decisions of the fifth national conference gave party organizations that clarity and orientation, those resources and methods which were decisive for the later development of the national liberation war." By first insisting on preparations for the defense of the country's freedom and independence and then initiating an all-people's struggle against the occupying forces and internal traitors, the party at the same time built and carried out the strategy of an authentic socialist revolution:

In which it based its leading role on the broadest movement of socially deprived and nationally enslaved working masses;

In which the concept of the role of the party and its policy, as set out at the fifth national conference, was realized through the creation of a broad national liberation front of all social and political forces ready to fight for the country's liberation;

In which the revolutionary creativity and essential political independence of the party in the complex tangles of relations between the allies during World War II were fully manifested.

This concept was also to be expressed in its undogmatic attitude in seeking a reply to open questions of the revolutionary development of society at the end of the war; in the building of new unique political system dependent on the broad class alliance (Popular Front) created in the armed phase of the revolution; and later it was to be expressed in the development of socialist self-management as a total strategy of the socialist revolution in which the decisive socioeconomic position of the working class and the working man forms the pillar of the whole economic and social system.

The far-reaching historical meaning of the fifth national conference was to be affirmed in subsequent decades and by the subsequent independence of the Yugoslav Communist Party (LCY) in affirming and carrying out its own internal and foreign policy. Such a principled position on the part of Yugoslav communists, at the Seventh LCY Congress and later, was also to be formed into a vision of socialism as a world process; into a concept of equal, democratic relations in the workers' movement through unity and differences; and finally into a concept of new international linking of socialist, national-liberation and all other progressive forces through the policy and movement of nonalignment.

Comrades, in the closing speech at the Fifth National Conference of the Yugoslav Communist Party Tito stressed, among other things, that the creation and expansion of the social and political base in industrial enterprises was the most important task for the party. This succinct thought of Tito's also has full importance and exceptional topicality today. A party of revolution, such as the League of Communists, is constantly and in every new social situation undergoing the historic test of its ability to be the expression of interest of its production base and checking the degree to which it is rooted in that base with its whole being and the degree to which the economic and social position of the working class is its fundamental preoccupation, action task and aim.

Yugoslav communists have never--either in their long-term orientations or in their everyday practice--abandoned their class orientation. The struggle for the realization of the historic interests of the working class and for a change in its socioeconomic position has been carried out under various conditions and with varying results. But it has been constant and fruitful. It was the basic condition of the deepening of revolutionary trends and the strengthening of the gains of socialist development. Not only the revolutionary work force but also the broadest workers' strata in society contributed to these trends, everything that is positive in society, which in our platform's program reflected the real path or hinted at a hope for a better and freer life. The continuity of our revolution and of the revolutionary role of the League of Communists in our society is contained in precisely such a class foundation and breadth of the social basis of the revolutionary process.

Historic results and the major revolutionary changes in all spheres of social life in our country which were realized in only a few decades of postwar development confirm such a role on the part of the League of Communists, but at the same time they also involve obligations. Today, too, the LCY must fulfill its responsibilities at a level which assumes such a role and the League of Communists must assess and promote its current practice proceeding from that spirit of creative criticism and self-criticism which has marked the history of our party and was strongly manifested at the fifth national conference. The constant strengthening of its own basis in the working class and in all workers' strata of society, the consolidation and development of democracy in its own ranks, ideological progress and ideopolitical unity are, today as well, preconditions of the LCY's revolutionary social role and of its ability to be a factor of new historic initiatives and to resolve the complex tasks in the current stage of our society's development. There exists a real basis which permits the resolution of problems and of difficulties with which we are confronted and of those which will continue to block our way in future. Socialist Yugoslavia today has something on which to build a better tomorrow. It is not only a question of the material base which has been created which is bringing us into the ranks of the medium-developed countries. Viewed historically, the results and possibilities of the practice of self-management are much more important.

However, we must fight persistently for the development and realization of socialist self-management and for society's further progress, as we have done to date. This, which is in essence a class struggle, is maybe more difficult than we thought, but it expresses the historic aspirations of our working class and all working people, the most progressive aspirations in the contemporary world and the human nature of socialist relations. And so the responsibility of subjective forces for the results of this struggle is exceptionally great. Naturally, the League of Communists is not the only subject of this struggle, but the stability of our society's socialist development essentially depends on the degree to which it succeeds in stimulating, unifying and strengthening the conditions, factors and advocates of self-managing relations.

The social transformation based on self-management has brought historical results to our society. These results have gained world acknowledgement as achievements of broader historical significance. However, in the present stage certain contradictions in economic and social development have emerged and become more severe. This has been discussed on a number of occasions in recent years by the LCY. One cannot say that there is a lack of understanding of the causes of these contradictions. But, what is lacking is a sufficiently efficient class-based political action aimed at overcoming these contradictions. Therefore, certain negative tendencies in the sphere of the socioeconomic position of producers, the reproductive ability of the economy and the disposal of income are intensifying. It is precisely this which contains the main source of the present difficulties in the development of self-management.

What we need today is a fresh move in the development of socialist self-managing relations in order that we might ensure a more consistent implementation of the interests of the working class. The main task of the League of Communists today is the struggle for such changes in the socioeconomic position of the working class which would truly make it possible for the working class interests determining the content and method of the entire process of political decisionmaking and political organization of society, for the working class becoming the master of the surplus value not merely at the level of basic organizations of associated labor but also at all other social levels.

Of course, this is a lengthy historical process. But it is both possible and necessary for the working class, in the present-day conditions too, exerting a greater influence on the fate of the surplus value and the adoption of political decisions which concern the working class' vital position and the most important issues of social development. Without such changes in the position of the working class in the process of reproduction and in the system of political decisionmaking, the serious difficulties and obstacles which the development of self-managing relations encounters today cannot be overcome. There can be no socialist perspective for our working class and for our working man outside the consolidation of socialist self-management or by bypassing it.

We must, therefore, turn more decisively to resolving issues of organization of our economy, of the contents of relations in production and the distribution of the newly-created value, the question of overall political organization of society from the viewpoint of implementing the constitutional concept of associated labor on the basis of self-management.

We must be aware of the fact that the consolidation of the negative tendencies in the economic development and the worsening of the material and broader social position of the majority of the working class could lead to more serious disruptions in implementing self-management. But, in the same vein, we must also be aware of the fact that there exist objective possibilities to restrict the sources of such tendencies and to eliminate them in the future. It is very important for the League of Communists to base its activity by proceeding from both of these facts.

These problems are by no means merely economic in nature nor do they concern exclusively the organs of self-management and of the state. They are part and parcel of the fundamental ideological and political problems of the development of our society. In fact, it is confirmed that the vital interests of the working class are in conflict with the bureaucratic-technocratic interests. And so the task of the League of Communists, as the internal factor of the self-managing system, together with all organized socialist forces, with its ideotheoretical knowledge and political activity, is to engage all social and self-managing factors, all creative potentials of society for resolving these issues. Bearing in mind that the causes of weaknesses and of lagging behind in the development of self-management are of class character, the strategic direction of the political action too must have a class foundation and be elaborated on this foundation.

In this context of the League of Communists also approaches the stabilization of the economy with such a class platform. Stabilisation is not a collection of technical measures but a task whose implementation has prospects for success only if it leads to deeper changes in the socioeconomic position of the working class and if it encourages speedier development of production forces. Of course, in addition to principled orientations and programs, many measures in the current activity too are necessary in order to achieve the stabilization goals.

Above all, there should be an energetic and speedy start made with stimulating productive, professional and every kind of creative work. The question of labor productivity should be made much more incisive everywhere. The struggle for greater labor productivity is indivisible from the struggle for the fundamental changes of the socioeconomic position of the working class. However, the quintessence of stabilization is that associated producers become the masters of the entire income. This is not a business which can be done overnight nor is it within the jurisdiction of certain state organs and institutions. This is one of the primary political and ideological tasks of the League of Communists and other organized political forces of society.

The League of Communists understands its historical responsibility for the state and development of socialist self-management by being conscious of the fact that the characteristic of being the vanguard of the working class has not been given it automatically. This characteristic must be continually acquired anew precisely through the struggle for the implementation of the fundamental interests of the working class and all working people. Thus, the LCY must truly affirm itself as their leading internal ideological and political force.

We often say that the League of Communists operates within the delegate system and through the mediation of this system. But it is also important not to lose sight of the following: for whose interests and how must the League of Communists primarily fight within this system.

Pluralism of self-management interests is not the same as pluralism of all existing interests. On the contrary, it implies that the process of coordination of interests is based on the interests of the working class as a whole. In other words, pluralism of self-managing interests does not imply recognition of all individual or group interests, such as they are, but their coordination proceeding from the priority of the interests of the working class, meaning associated producers. This means that within the working class itself there must exist a process of the formation of its interests as a whole and of overcoming the group-property tendencies and tendencies of absolutization of short-term and direct interests at the expense of long-term common interests.

In this process of the formation of the interests of the working class as a whole and of the struggle for its dominant role the leading theoretical and political role of the League of Communists is irreplaceable. It is of exceptional importance, both in the political and the social sense in its widest meaning, that through the delegate system and within the Socialist Alliance, the League of Communists should assert itself as a force capable in a host of different, frequently contradictory and conflicting interests of encouraging and ensuring the democratic establishment of genuinely joint interests within the working class and at all social levels. This question too shows--and we are sure of this by both our and outside experience--the extent of the significance of the quintessential link between the League of Communists and its class basis and the development of revolutionary class awareness as the essential precondition for the implementation of its vanguard role.

Comrades, at the time when the fifth national conference was held the Communist Party of Yugoslavia was, in terms of its membership, a small party. However, from the viewpoint of its ideological strength and influence, and of its degree of organization and readiness, it was a big party. This is why it was able to start and successfully conduct a national liberation struggle and socialist revolution. Today the League of Communists has about 1.9 million members. It can be said without any reservation whatsoever that never in the history of our party have its potentials been greater.

Nevertheless, we cannot be satisfied in every respect with regard to how and to what extent these potentials manifest themselves in the practice of the League of Communists and further afield on the social plane. We require a more comprehensive critical realization of our own practice with equal participation not only of our party members but of the broadest ranks of our working class and working people. It is precisely these untapped and politically inadequately involved huge forces of the League of Communists which represent one of the basic proofs of qualitative changes (?in it) and of the struggle to overcome the difficulties and the shortcomings in our economic and social development.

With its social practice the League of Communists constantly reasserted itself as a leading ideopolitical force in the struggle against the tendencies of bureaucratic-technocratic monopoly. Moreover, this is a long-term orientation. However, sometimes these tendencies penetrate into our own ranks, waxing strong mainly when the unity of the class and of the party is weakening, when the concentration of political decision-making in party leaderships occurs and when a lull in the political activity of our membership to the point that individual organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists close themselves within the narrow frameworks of specific parochial interests occurs. Comrade Tito often, and not without reason, warned us that the League of Communist members, and they hold key positions in our system, must not have one type of conduct within the party and a different one outside it, in the life of our society, particularly when the implementation of the stands and of the policy of the League of Communists is at stake.

For all these reasons the League of Communists must turn toward itself. First and foremost, at this point of time it must see to what extent it is ensconced in our foundation, and to what extent it expresses the vital interest of the working class and of all working people. This is not only a question of its social structure, although its improvement in the direction of an appropriate participation and, primarily, of the political role of the working class continues to be topical. It is a question primarily of seeing what its overall practice and its communications with its social basis are, of democracy within the party life, of the degree of the development of the political and ideological endeavor and influence by the membership, of communist morality, of the implementation of democratic centralism adequate to the requirements of the present stage of our social development, and of the character of the vanguard role of the League of Communists.

Of course, the role of the League of Communists as established by its program, the character of our system and the nature of the problems which we encounter imply that all socialist forces of our society which link their vital interests with socialist self-management, must become active in their solution. In this entire process the League of Communists will be a truly modern ideopolitical vanguard only if it bases its activity on the continuation of the revolutionary struggle of the working class to change its economic and social position, and if it constantly fights for the development of full equality of our nations and nationalities, for the establishment of the material basis which makes possible their free and allround development, their reciprocal solidarity and togetherness on the foundations of socialist self-management. These are not parallel, mutually separate tasks. Basically speaking this is the same historic task of the League of Communists or, rather, of all organized socialist forces.

Comrades, Tito put a dominant stamp and powerfully imprinted his spirit of a communist and revolutionary on the fifth national conference and all later crucial events in the history of our party. One other great personality of our revolution--Tito's comrade-in-arms, Edvard Kardelj--played an important part in it, and later in our overall social development. They have both left our ranks but as a result of their work they have not left the stage of historic events.

We are not making an ordinary statement appropriate for this occasion when we say that Tito's work lives and that it must live so that our society and our League of Communists can live in a revolutionary way which is particular to them. This work makes us dutybound and inspires us precisely by its class and humanist orientation in enjoining us as it does to seek the best ways for the progress of socialist self-management and for the consolidation of Yugoslavia's reputation in the world, in consistent struggle for the implementation of our strategic orientation--the policy of nonalignment, in the development of equal cooperation with all workers', national liberation and other progressive and democratic movements in the world. In this respect nothing has changed in our policy today, nor will it change in the future, because this policy expresses the continuity of Tito's work and of our revolution.

Mojsov Elected Presidium President

LD201156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1133 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Zagreb, 20 Oct (TANJUG)--The LCY Central Committee Presidium held a session in Zagreb today. On the basis of its standing orders on organization and method of work Presidium elected Lazar Mojsov as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium with a 1-year mandate.

The Presidium paid full tribute to and thanked Stevan Doronjski for having successfully carried out the responsible position of president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Mojsov Biography

LD201640 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Zagreb, 20 Oct (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Lazar Mojsov was elected LCY Presidency president with a one-year term at today's LCY Presidency session here in Zagreb, capital of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Croatia.

At the session, the LCY Presidency paid full recognition and thanked outgoing LCY Presidency President Stevan Doronjski for the successful exercise of the duties of LCY Presidency president.

Lazar Mojsov was born in 1920 in Negotino, Yugoslav constituent Republic of Macedonia. He joined the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1940 and the Yugoslav people's liberation war, in 1941. He holds the "Partisan 1941 Medal".

Prior to World War Two, Mojsov was active in progressive Yugoslav youth and students movement.

Since the war, Mojsov has held various responsible posts in the highest Macedonian party leadership and republican government.

Lazar Mojsov's previous [as received] include those of the Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow, Vienna and New York and the Yugoslav deputy foreign secretary. Lazar Mojsov was president of the 32nd UN General Assembly from September - December, 21, 1977. He was also president of the seventh, eighth and ninth special UN General Assembly sessions held in 1979.

Mojsov was elected LCY Presidency member at the sixth LCY Central Committee session in June 1979.

PROBLEM OF NONECONOMIC INVESTMENTS DISCUSSED

LD201347 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0916 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 20 (TANJUG)--Non-economic investments have come under the attack of sharp criticisms in Yugosalvia as one of the hot beds of inflation and upset relations in the nation's economy. Criticisms were heard before, it is true, but this time they hit harder and more directly because, in addition to generalized assertments on the disadvantage of unbridled consumption, an urgent review of investments is being pressed for, and even responsibility to borne by the makers of grandomanial [as received] decisions who do not stick to the adopted policy.

The overall value of investments in Yugoslavia came to 1,043,000 million dinars (36,000 million dollars) in Yugoslavia last year, it is estimated. This continuous stream of money flowing onto the market is a steady source of inflation and poses a burden for the nation's balance of payments as a substantial portion of financial means is raised from loans abroad. And this hot bed of inflation is all the hotter inasmuch these means are activated more slowly.

As to the total of projects, it is estimated that their number was something more than 28,000 at the end of March this year--this meant a decrease of about 2,500 as against the few previous months. This could be taken as a certain sign of abatement, although analyses show that the front of investments, of noneconomic ones above all, is still impermissibly wide and that the investors are slow to desist from building something unneeded or insufficiently effective and even to desist from grandomaniac plans and ambitions.

In discussions being conducted nation-wide in Yugoslavia today, attention is being drawn above all to those investors who are too quick to invest, who start building something and quickly come to a stop for lack of resources, to those who build new capacities for all that the existing ones do not work at full speed.

As a contribution to the stabilization of the nation's economy, it is insisted that very great are possibilities for increasing production through modernization and a better use of the existing capacities, without new factories, and that they should be used.

In fairness, being a developing country, Yugoslavia must invest more than the developed countries which, it is estimated, put aside about one-fifth of their gross national product for investments. In the past four or five years, Yugoslavia put aside for investments about 35 percent of its gross national product, i.e. nearly twice as much, and even the investment growth rate went as high as forty percent of the gross national product lately.

Although they have come under attack now, it must be recognized that Yugoslavia's investments have also had their brighter side, stimulating economic activities, making possible a higher employment, a dynamical development. Therefore, the nation will further need their constant growth, but at well-measured growth rates and provided that whole Yugoslav society be striving and determined not to see any castles in Spain being built striving to see them more relying on one's own capital accumulation and less on credits, to see them as being more effective and rationalized.

Only in this way a disharmony can be avoided between investments as such, on the one hand, and means available and the nation's balance-of-payments possibilities, on the other, it was generally concluded.

MONTENEGRO PARTY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD201006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0919 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Titograd, 19 Oct (TANJUG)--Activity on carrying out economic stabilization measures is increasingly more widespread and intensive and certain results have been achieved--this was the assessment made by a consultative meeting at the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee.

In a specific discussion on the realization of established tasks, primarily in the sphere of investments and of general, joint and personal consumption, problems of supply and the realization of social policy measures in the current situation, it was noted--as reported by the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee Information Service--that activity aimed at the rapid solution of economic difficulties is still not standardized, specific and efficient in all social environments. A one-sided approach has been manifested in the broad action of considering the situation in the sphere of investment consumption. Emphasis is laid on determing the volume of investments and seeking ways of covering excesses, while there is a lack of detailed critical analysis of the realization of overall investment policy from the point of view of increasing income, labor productivity, realizing hard-currency income, opening up new jobs, changing the economic structure and establishing specific responsibilities of those behaving unacceptably in this sphere.

As reported, many weaknesses have accumulated in the sphere of investments, and instances of adopting investment decisions without broader participation by workers were subjected to sharp criticism, as well as the teams of business organs and political structures, the practise of embarking on investments at any price and easy adoption of investment programs. Also criticized were weaknesses of contractors and the extension of deadlines, the structure of existing investments and high levels of investment in nonproductive projects. It was noted that such practises should be ended.

It is essential to secure resources for the completion of those projects which are nearly finished, but all uneconomic and nonproductive investments which are taking place should be investigated rigorously and the constuction of these projects should be ended, except where they are absolutely essential in individual environments.

New projects cannot be started unless it is a matter of renewing and rebuilding the region affected by the earthquake or of housing.

At the consultative meeting, which was presided over by Vojo Srzentic, it was emphasized that we must not be satisfied merely with measures taken to reduce the rate of contribution and tax and to free a number of organizations of associated labor which have losses from part of these obligations, but a quarterly coordination of the growth in resources for these needs should be ensured with an established social orientation, so that excesses do not arise in self-management interest communities and sociopolitical communities. This would spread the burden of stabilization more equally among all subjects.

Meaningful changes in coordinating general and joint consumption with real possibilities cannot be realized without a more radical change in the redistribution of income in favor of the workers in material production and therefore we need to work out a method of financing general social needs as soon as possible, ensuring the most direct possible influence of working people on all aspects and the volume of such consumption. Current consumption should be investigated critically at all levels and measures should be taken to bring it into line with the limits of real possibilities.

As well as measures to end the growth in administration, all efforts must be aimed at greater moral and material evaluation of productive work and in this way conditions will be created for the entry of creative and expert cadres into production.

As reported, it was noted at the consultative meeting that a serious threat to working people and citizens' living standards has arisen. Although this was expected, nevertheless the trends which have been manifested in this sphere cannot be tolerated. Therefore social policy measures should be incorporated into self-management and social plans. But there is more scope for protecting the standard of living by means of better and more productive economic activity, better use of capacities, reduction of business costs, the implementation of economy measures and the use of internal reserves and all other possibilities for increasing income.

As reported, ending negative trends in the price sector is of crucial significance for the maintenance of the living standard and therefore any price increase should be investigated.

As reported from the consultative meeting, supply in individual areas is not satisfactory, despite the many measures taken. The role of individual organs and organizations is not only to note that there is a shortage of certain products, but to take specific measures for the long-term elimination of the problem in this sphere. In import policy priority should be given to raw materials and reproduction material.

The implementation of economic stabilization measures is not only the task of the League of Communists, or that of state organs and organizations, but it is the obligation of every individual and subject from the basic organization of associated labor to the self-management and sociopolitical communities and banks, and of the republic as a whole.

With a view to realizing the agreement from this consultative meeting, expanded meetings of League of Communists municipal committees will be held soon. At these direct tasks for communists in all self-management, state and other organs and organizations will be put forth with a view to the consistent realization of the economic stabilization policy, as was reported from the consultative meeting at the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee.

SHORTAGES EXPECTED IN ENERGY SUPPLY FOR WINTER

AU201940 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 80 p 5

[Aca Petrovic article: "Thin Blanket This Winter"]

[Excerpts] There is no sign of a clearing in the cloudy sky of the energy situation, a sky that is even more overcast after the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, from where the domestic market gets a considerable part of its demand for precious oil. The latest forecast of the producers of energy for heating, just before the winter begins, is really even more gloomy. They defend themselves from undesired consumers by statements that they should turn to other, so-called alternative energy sources, but there are really no such sources. That is the attitude of the producers of electricity and coal, as well as of oil products.

The tight reserves of other producers of energy for heating--electricity and coal--to fill the gaps that will inevitably appear in the absence of the expected oil deliveries, cannot be stretched further until the appearance of the spring sun. Briefly, and without beating around the bush: The heating situation calls for urgent and additional measures, primarily for an intensification of the program of economy on all levels and in all directions, caused by the absence of oil imports.

According to adviser Gojko Trifunovic, the General Association of Yugoslav Oil Economy estimates that by the end of the year there will be a shortage of some 400,000 tons of diesel fuel and heating oil, and some 350,000 tons of heavy oil. However, the estimates of the association do not coincide with those of the Federal Secretariat for Energy and Industry. The association's estimates must be taken with reserve because they depend on the weather situation. The longer warm weather lasts in the fall, the less need for oil fuel and heavy oil, and vice versa. Something more definite about the past effects of economies in the most expensive energy, and the chances for supply until the end of the year will be heard at the end of the month at a meeting devoted to these problems.

What can be said now, without reservation, is that the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq reflects unfavorably on the oil supply of our refineries, and thus on supplying the market with oil products. The Federal Secretariats for Market and Prices and for Industry and Energy are now examining the situation in light of the missing deliveries of expected oil, and are seeking solutions. At any rate, it will not be simple to conclude, within a brief period, new contracts on oil deliveries and to bring this oil to the country.

What is involved is not only heavy oil and fuel oil, but also difficulties in the supply of other oil products, not excluding gasoline. Regardless of how unpleasant the situation may be, there is not much choice for solutions. What remains again is really the fact that the main burden of the trouble will be borne by consumers. It remains to be seen whether the additional economies will be directed to public transportation or other sectors of consumption, because such measures are within the competence of the republics and provinces. A deteriorated oil supply, it appears, will also not bypass motorists.

Measures

The electricity generating community mentions among the measures for a maximum production of electricity this winter the need for the coal mines and refineries to undertake everything possible for a regular supply of the thermoelectric power plants with fuel. What is involved are 20 million tons of coal for the winter season (3.3 million tons per month), or some 23 percent more than in the previous heating period. It is also necessary to ensure 700,000 tons of heavy oil, double the quantity used for the production of electricity in the first 8 months of this year.

If the stocks of heavy oil are not ensured, the electricity generating community warns, the needs for electric power will not be satisfied even under favorable hydrological conditions. However, the state of heavy oil stocks at the beginning of September was not satisfactory: The Rijeka, Sisak, Zagreb and Megotino thermoelectric power plants, which use heavy oil, had 159 tons of heavy oil at their disposal and this precludes their operation over a longer period. However, the electric power industry's balance counts on the thermoelectric power plants using heavy oil because of a delay in the construction of new power plants and, on the other hand, because of the expected increase in power consumption of 8 to 12 percent as compared with last winter. And this leads to the conclusion that there is a shortage of power plants by some 500 megawatts.

At the beginning of September, the stocks of coal were also unsatisfactory (2,868 tons).

In meeting the country's overall needs for electric power, it is estimated that the share of thermoelectric power plants fired by coal will be 48 percent, that of the hydroelectric power plants 30 percent (under the assumption of favorable hydrological conditions), and that of the thermoelectric power plants fired by heavy oil 9 percent. The import of limited quantities of electric power from neighboring countries in the form of a loan or purchase is also counted on.